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COSTA RICA PROTESTS NICARAGUAN ATTACK TO OAS

PA041800 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1540 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Speech by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio at a special meeting of the OAS Permanent Council in Washington, D.C. -- live]

[Excerpts] I come here on behalf of the Costa Rican Government to present a case of grave harm to Costa Rica's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and peace.

On 28 September, from 0510 until 0930 -- according to the Nicaraguan Government, and until 0900 according to information in the hands of the Costa Rican Government -- members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] fought a Nicaraguan group opposed to the Nicaraguan Government that attacked the towns of Sapoa and Cardenas from and within Nicaraguan territory, as well as the border point of Penas Blancas, where both Nicaragua and Costa Rica have customs posts.

When the attack on the Nicaraguan customs post began, the 19 members of the Costa Rican public force assigned to that area -- 10 civil guards and 9 rural guards who were stationed a few meters from the border -- took up new positions on orders from their superiors. Those new positions were 5 km south of the border. The decision to take up these new positions to safeguard the members of this detachment was made because of the proximity of the clash and the numerical inferiority of the Costa Rican force.

After the clash, and after establishing that the situation was calm, the civil guard decided to return to its original positions. It advanced carefully at 1100, taking every precaution and not firing a shot. However, the EPS fired at the guards, who were only able to advance as far as the restaurant in the main customs post building, 800 meters from the border.

At 1200, after another lenghty period of calm, the Costa Rican guards made a second attempt to return to their original positions. They advanced to within 200 meters of those positions, when the Sandinists fired on them again, forcing them to retreat to the restaurant, a solid building.

There was another period of calm. At 1400, the civil guards made a third and final attempt to occupy their regular positions. This time they got as far as rural guard control post, 150 meters from the border, very close to the place where they were when the fighting broke out at dawn that day.

However, intense firing by the Sandinists -- which was never responded to by the Costa Ricans -- forced them to withdraw to San Dimas village, 5 km from the border. The civil guard has an alternate post in that village. They waited there for instructions.

This phase of Nicaragua's cowardly aggression ended at 1415. From that moment, 1415, until 1650, that is, for almost 2 hours, there was no shooting; there was calm again. This lengthy pause was used by Costa Rican journalists to go to that area. They waved handkerchiefs to prevent the Nicaraguans from shooting, in order to reach the border.

During that period of calm, no one made any act of provocation against the Nicaraguan authorities. In spite of this, the EPS again resorted to violence. Their officers and soldiers were resolved to finish their treacherous aggression against Costa Rica. This was the implementation of a premeditated plan.

At 1650, the EPS began bombarding Costa Rican Government installations, using weapons of various calibers to fire from the north and the west on Costa Rican territory. The bombardment continued until 1830. In other words the Nicaraguan Army bombarded a demilitarized and unprotected area for almost 2 hours. This is an area specifically dedicated to civilian activities at an important customs post.

The 28 September attack on Costa Rica -- which the Costa Ricans will not forget -- is not an isolated case in the context of relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Since his inauguration, President Luis Alberto Monge has made military neutrality a cornerstone of his foreign policy. In this he is supported by the Costa Rican Constitution, a lengthy civic history, and by the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states -- which is a basic principle of international law and of Costa Rica's foreign policy. In addition to this, President Monge has said on many occasions that his government wants normal and honorable relations with Nicaragua -- although he does not agree with the philosophy and principles of the Nicaraguan Government. In spite of all this, Nicaragua has adopted an unfriendly attitude of disrespect toward Costa Rica, its territorial integrity, and its peace. This is clear.

The violent statement by Colonel [as heard] Humberto Ortega, the Nicaraguan defense minister, to the press on 1 October revealed the aggressive attitude of the Nicaraguan leaders in all its crudity, and their dangerous disrespect for current international laws regulating relations in the community of civilized nations. He arrogantly declared a no-man's land of an area 500 km wide and 320 km long.

Incursions into Costa Rican territory, violations of our territorial waters, as well as the 28 September attack and the spontaneous, open, and emphatic threat of aggression made by Commander Humberto Ortega clearly reveal a scheme of violence and expansionism on the part of the Nicaraguan Government, which is highly dangerous not only for Costa Rican peace, but for the other Central American countries, with obvious consequences for Latin America and the Caribbean.

For Costa Rica in particular, this aggressive scheme on the part of Nicaragua is the most serious threat and danger it has faced in many decades, and seriously endangers its cherished democracy and its traditional peaceful and civilian-oriented way of life.

There is no justification for the attacks our country has suffered or for the threats of aggression it has received. Costa Rica is aware that the Central American region is facing very difficult moments, and that consequently it must act, as it has been doing, with prudence. In safeguarding its institutions, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as in complying with its international commitments, our country knows it must not permit -- and does not permit -- the use of its territory for hostile activities against its neighbors; therefore, it does everything possible to safeguard its border. Costa Rica's unusual efforts to comply with its international commitments were praised by the Contadora Group observers commission that visited our country in May of this year.

Notwithstanding this, the Nicaraguan Government has insisted, and still insists, without any basis -- part of its expansionist and aggressive strategy consistent with it's government's political philosophy -- on appearing as Costa Rica's victim. This is undoubtedly illogical and senseless.

The 28 September attack and the threats of aggression made by Commander Humberto Ortega on 1 October have alerted the Costa Rican people, who together will confront any new attack from Nicaragua. This includes the possibility of resorting to the appropriate mechanisms of the region's legal system.

Mr President: The fact that Costa Rica is a peaceful country struggling for peace does not mean it will passively accept affronts to its dignity or that its people are cowards who will not defend their right.

This is why Costa Rica convoked this special OAS Permanent Council meeting and has denounced Nicaragua's treacherous aggression here, as well as the irresponsible threat made by an authorized spokesman of the Nicaraguan Government. Both facts are a violation of and a challenge to the OAS Charter. They are also a challenge to the other instruments of the regional system.

This denunciation is also a warning: If there is another armed aggression, Costa Rica will invoke the instruments that best serve to safeguard its sovereignty.

In denouncing before you -- who represent the majority of the people of this continent -- situations that deeply affect Costa Rica, Costa Rica wants to reiterate its peaceful disposition, which will remain unchanged. Costa Rica also wants to reiterate that it is firmly determined to defend its democratic way of life and is determined not to permit an alteration of this way of life by forces wishing to destroy the institutional structure that has been erected with perseverance against adversity by the Costa Rican people as a way to safeguard their sovereignty, dignity, liberty, and peace.

Thank you, Mr President.

Nicaragua's Response

PA041850 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1641 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Speech by Nicaraguan Ambassador to the OAS Father Edgar Parrales at a special meeting of the OAS Permanent Council in Washington, D.C. -- live]

[Excerpts] The [Costa Rican] foreign minister referred to the incidents that took place in Penas Blanca. He claimed that without any justification, Nicaragua, while being attacked by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries from Nicaraguan territory, senselessly attacked Costa Rica, which had nothing to do with the matter.

It is truly incomprehensible that the Costa Rican foreign minister should say that without any reason or justification, Nicaragua, while being attacked by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries from Nicaragua, attacked Coast Rica. However, (?logical reasons) is not deceptive. (?If I) am at the Nicaraguan border post, with the Costa Rican border post in front of me, and if I am being attacked from Nicaraguan territory from behind or from the sides, what logic would there be in my firing toward the front when attacked from the sides and the rear? What logic would there be in this? None whatsoever. If I am being attacked, I fire in the direction from which they are shooting at me, toward the place from which I am being attacked. Otherwise, I would simply be giving away my position; not responding to attack, but firing toward empty space and toward a place from which I am not being attacked.

I too will present evidence and photographs, and I will ask the members of the various delegations [words indistinct] at the customs post on the Nicaraguan border by the shots fired from various weapons used by the counterrevolutionaries against our military and customs posts.

This was not only an attack on the Penas Blancas customs post, but -- as the foreign minister correctly said -- it was also an attack on Boca de Sapoa, a border post located 3 km from the legal entry point at Penas Blancas, as well as on a third Nicaraguan position, the name of which I cannot find right now...[pauses] Cardenas is the name, also on Nicaraguan territory.

They used military weapons, FAL rifles, Chinese AK rifles, M-79 grenade launchers, U.S. made LAW rocket launchers, and U.S. 81-mm and 60-mm mortars. In the face of such an attack, employing such weapons, would we fire into empty space? We fired in the direction from which the shots were being fired at us.

Unfortunately for us and for Costa Rica, the shots came from Costa Rican territory. The counterrevolutionaries who move freely in Costa Rican territory, who have bases and camps in Costa Rican territory and even in the Costa Rican capital -- where they have their general headquarters -- use Costa Rican territory. We know perfectly well that the president of Costa Rica and other high officials do not condone this situation. However, they are aware of it, because we have sent special missions, such as when Commander Jaime Wheelock visited President Monge and presented evidence that Costa Rican officials are actively collaborating with the counterrevolutionary groups in Costa Rica. They are aware of all this deployment, all these operations centers, and these weapons. Not only are there Costa Rican civilians supporting the counter-revolution, but some Costa Rican officials as well.

We are aware of the Costa Rican Government's willingness to remain neutral, which has always been stated. We have cultivated fraternity, friendship, and good relations with them. It is based on this experience, this history, that we have insistently asked them: Gentlemen, Costa Rican friends, please try to stop the deployment that is taking place inside your country so your neutrality is not undermined.

Therefore, if we deplore the fact that the fighting took place against Costa Rica, both the Costa Rican officials and we know this was not an attack from Nicaragua on Costa Rica, but a Nicaraguan defense against Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries operating from and in Costa Rica. It is important to bear this in mind. We had to fire at their border post because the fire aimed at us was coming from it. We deplore the fact that they cannot prevent the actions of criminals inside their country. There are records of attacks perpetrated from Costa Rica against Nicaragua -- with or without the major or minor complicity of certain officials.

The Costa Rican Government does not have an army or a military force, but it does have an authority it can exercise. So, make it effective in your country so that your territory is not used against us.

I have extensive evidence of the various activities being carried against my country using Costa Rican territory and airports, and with the complicity of Costa Rican citizens. How can they say we are attacking? The right to one's defense has been mentioned here, and the Costa Rican foreign minister said that the Costa Rican people are united to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. This pleases us because we expect that, within that spirit, they will finally eliminate the disgrace within Costa Rica and will finally cleanse their territory so that attacks against our country will end and our great relations of peace, harmony, and brotherhood will continue to develop in the present as they did in the past.

We believe in Costa Rican neutrality, but we expect this neutrality to be true and effective. We hope they practice it.

Let's no longer speak of peace; let's make peace. Let's truly make this peace. Let's not permit the use of neighboring territories to accommodate the political strategies of the stubborn and delirious United States in its eagerness to move about]campear] freely in our area and our Central American territory.

The Costa Rican ambassador [as heard] used a very dramatic and patriotic tone to recall that we commemorated an anniversary of Central American independence in September. He mentioned Costa Rican heroes Juan Santamaria and former President Juan Rafael Mora, who played a very important role in Nicaragua's liberation war in 1856 when U.S. filibusters occupied our territory in their first attempt to take over Central America and subject it to the same slavery that existed in the southern United States. Back then, the Central American countries united to expel the invader and anyone who tried to trample Central America's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

I ask one question: Now that Central Americans are backing U.S. imperialist intentions, what would Juan Santamaria and Juan Rafael Mora say? They would recall that not only Costa Ricans, but Central Americans patriotically became involved in the defense of the Central American homeland against the invaders. What would they say about the love for the Central American homeland now that the illustrious Honduran brothers are permitting the presence of an enormous Costa Rican... [corrects himself] pardon me, U.S. Army with bases in various places such as Punta Castilla or Puerto Castilla and Comayaguela and the presence of a CIA mercenary army along the border with Nicaragua? What would they say about the will and the promises to defend the Central American territorial integrity and sovereignty against the presence of the imperialists who want to subject our peoples?

If all of Latin America has suffered the presence of the humiliating and overwhelming boot of the U.S. Army, the Caribbean Basin countries have suffered it even more.

I will never tire of saying this -- as President Reagan has said -- Miami is only 2 hours away from Managua. Therefore, he can commit abuses more easily because we are very close. So they can commit all the abuses they want because we are within their reach. For this reason, the Nicaraguans are determined not to permit these abuses any longer.

We have supported Contadora; we share that stand. We have also signed the document of objectives mentioned by the foreign minister.

There is an established mechanism that is working, and it has received the vote of confidence of all those involved: the Contadora Group. He would also like the Americans to effectively give this group their vote of confidence.

Upon observation, one can see that this entire situation involves a number of interrelations and communications, all of which lead to Washington, to the other side of the Potomac, to (?McLean); all of them lead to certain places in Washington where all this strategic is developed.

It is regrettable that our Central American brothers are playing accessory or secondary roles in an alien policy. We are willing to overlook all these details. Let us seek in-depth solutions, the type of solution we all need, we all want, we all require. Then we will see how there truly will be peace in Central America.

HAVANA CITES L.A. INFORMATION SYSTEMS DELEGATES

PA032103 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Representatives of 12 Latin American countries comprising the National Information Systems Activity, ASIN, have expressed their concern in Cartagena over the tension and violence in Central America.

The delegates from Guyana, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Antigua expressed the hope that the Contadora Group's efforts for a negotiated political settlement of the Central American conflict will be successful.

BRIEFS

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH OFFICIAL -- Washington, D.C., Thursday (CANA) -- Karl Samuda, Parliamentary Secretary in Jamaica's Ministry of Health, was elected First Vice President of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) directing council this week during the annual meeting of the organization, held in Washington, D.C. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 30 Sep 83 p 3 FL]

MILITARY JUNTA GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER RUMORED

FY042211 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2144 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (EFE) -- The Argentine Military Junta may take direct control of the government of the nation in order to confront the political and financial crisis which the foreign debt is causing. The adoption of that dramatic measure was the subject of rumors yesterday which became more insistent by noon today.

In today's issue, the newspaper "LA NACION" referred to this possibility by pointing out that the military commanders were analyzing the implementation of "drastic measures." According to the newspaper, among these measures was the possibility that the Military Junta might take over the executive branch.

The possibility that the junta, which is formed by the commanders in chief of the three services, may take over the three branches will not alter the electoral process. On 30 October, general elections will be held which will end the military government which took over in 1976 after ousting President Maria Estela de Peron.

The weakening of General Reynaldo Bignone's government, which in some people's opinion is leading to a virtual power vacuum, could compel the Army, Navy, and Air Force commanders to take over the executive branch or adopt some other similar measures.

BIGNONE ADDRESSES SPECIAL MEETING OF CABINET

FY050236 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Argentine President General Reynaldo Bignone's opening remarks at an extraordinary cabinet meeting held at Government House on 5 October and broadcast to the nation -- live]

[Excerpts] Mssrs Ministers, Mssrs Secretaries: This is only the second time we have held a cabinet meeting not on the scheduled day, that is on Wednesday mornings, during almost 15 months in government.

The reasons for holding these two extraordinary cabinet meetings are different. On the first occasion the meeting was prompted by a small outbreak of violence that had almost reached the very front doors of Government House. This made it necessary to set the political guidelines on the path which the country desired and not on that desired by small groups.

On this occasion the reason is different. The reason is by no means violence; I would say that it is quite the contrary. The reason for this meeting is to discuss with you the situation the country is enduring a few days before the elections which will give us a new government.

Therefore, the differences between these two meetings are found in the time and subject. In time because when we held the first meeting the country's institutionalization seemed a remote objective. Now we have consolidated this objective and have it before us, and this is something I have no doubts about. On the occasion of the first meeting, the basic subject was of a political nature, to set the course for all that still remained to be done by eradicating those methods which the Argentine people reject; while on this occasion it is to request the necessary prudence for the times we are experiencing, precisely because we have the objective in sight and so that we may achieve it happily.

In the political field I would say that we are normally experiencing the characteristic phase of a political campaign prior to elections, especially in view of the nature of these elections to be held at all levels, that is, at the national, provincial, and municipal levels.

To prove this, I only need to point out that since 1 January 1983, 481 meetings of this political nature have been held in the federal capital alone. We are not accustomed to this; it is something which has been achieved not by the government but by all Argentine citizens by eliminating, through all those meetings, those demonstrations, those incidents which prompted the president of the nation to meet with you in December 1982. Therefore, I would not bother to comment any further on the political field where the appropriate rules, set by the government itself in compliance with the national Constitution and the provincial constitutions after holding a smooth dialogue with the very political parties, are being observed.

I would also say that for the most part this political campaign is developing with the normality which can be expected from a country like the Argentine Republic which sees in this campaign the possibilities for the necessary solutions to decide the future during the coming 6 years through the ballot boxes next 30 October.

In the foreign economic field, our country has a large foreign debt. And portions of this debt had to be paid this year, so, as you know, we had to begin a process of renegotiation of our foreign debt in order to fulfill the country's commitments, in compliance with our tradition. And I am absolutely certain that the country will be faithful to its tradition. As president of the nation, I assume all the pertinent responsibilities.

When we thought the last steps to overcome the current crisis had been taken, or were about to be taken, a well known problem emerged which suspended all negotiations. And this problem has emerged in an extremely sensitive atmosphere, especially because of the suspension of negotiations and the world crisis, which we cannot overlook, in addition to a domestic political policy of a government which is about to step down from power. As I said, the suspension of negotiations has raised concerns and reservations in regard to fulfilling our commitments as a nation.

This naturally has immediate and logical repercussions in the domestic economic field. If Argentina does not fulfill its commitments, the effects will be felt in the domestic economic field, because the economy is not developed domestically alone, because all these economic activities are carried out in terms of trade. In the particular field of trade, Argentina needs inputs for its industries, and if it does not fulfill its commitments, this trade will be restricted beyond advisable or prudent levels.

We have given you a detailed report, and we are attentively following the development of the current situation in order to find the appropriate solutions to the overall problems. And we are going to fulfill our commitments in order to relinquish power, as I have said several times, under conditions in which the new government will be able to perform effectively through a solid and lasting democracy.

Today the country has witnessed a general strike staged in a peaceful, orderly, and calm manner, because the government has failed to meet the strikers' demands, whose fairness or legitimacy is not questioned at this point.

The government is only seeking the possibility of finding solutions to problems, without going beyond its capabilities, thereby generating problems which are greater than the ones we are trying to solve; greater problems for those who will succeed us, and what is worse, more problems for those who have less and need more.

In the sphere of Argentina's foreign policy, the country has been present at all international forums it has had the opportunity to attend. At present our foreign minister is representing us at the UN General Assembly where a year ago a resolution was adopted that Great Britain should start negotiations with our country over our Malvinas, Georgias, and South Sandwich Islands. However, this resolution has not been implemented so far. In this regard, the government has sought to convey its opinion at all international forums and has voiced [illegible]willingness to comply with this resolution on an issue which is sensitive to all Argentines.

I appeal to you, my closest aides, to keep up your civic courage in order to better perform your tasks, and to under no circumstances exhaust your capacity for dialogue with the people, because that is also a very important government task, so that through this dialogue and understanding exercised in the fields over which each one of you has jurisdiction we can reconcile needs and possibilities peacefully, amid mutual understanding and optimism for the future as all of us Argentines desire. This is our greatest responsibility as members of this government.

However, as president of the nation, and straying away from this subject of responsibility which we the government have and are compelled to comply with, I would like to appeal to all my fellow citizens for responsibility and common sense to prevail during these days, even hours I would say, that are left before the advent of the optimistic democracy which all we Argentines desire. If this objective were not concrete and truly within reach and if it not been ratified once again by the very Armed Forces which, through a communique dated 22 September this year, stated their unanimous support for the process of institutionalization, I would not feel that I have the necessary authority to ask the Argentine people for the measure of responsibility, understanding, and basically of solidarity which is required at all levels, because it is this solidarity, in the light of this objective which we now have in sight and are about to fulfill, that will lead to the giving up of personal or factional desires when these desires, whether justified or not, cannot be fulfilled in the near future.

I said at one time that I do not seek or want guarantors, but I need and I will need help. The help which I now require is a responsible awarness of the true possibilities of the national government which must act without resorting to easy demagogic solutions. Every level of the nation must be prepared to follow this path to democracy despite the efforts of small sectors which could seek to block it.

I am sure that most Argentine people are anxious to move peacefully toward and help firm up democracy. This has been proven by facts; the Armed Forces have undertaken the commitment; and now, through my words as president of the nation, the government wants to pledge its faith in this transition toward democracy which all of us Argentines hope will be as optimistic, progressive, and positive as we want it to be for this Argentine land so well endowed by God, so that every level of the population can be provided with the solutions it expects.

Perhaps today I have gone beyond my usual introduction to most Cabinet meetings, but I feel that the prevailing circumstances require the president of the nation to convey his faith to his closest aides and to the country as a whole, to achieve the goal which is only days away.

On that day, each one of us, as mere citizens, will vote for what we prefer. As members of the government we wish to say once again that we have no preferences. Throughout this transition toward democracy, the government has, is, and will remain, absolutely impartial, so that the birth and further growth of democracy can take place free of doubts, for the benefit of all Argentines. Thank you.

CGT WORK STOPPAGE IN EFFECT; NO INCIDENTS NOTED

PY042257 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The 24-hour stoppage called by the Argentine workers leadership is being carried out nationwide. There is little activity in some areas and virtually no activity in others. Transport means, such as buses, trains, and subways, have been stopped since midnight. There are a limited number of taxis on the streets of Buenos Aires. Regarding air traffic, Jorge Newbery and Ezeiza Airports have reported that there is no traffic at all. Basic services at municipal, state, and private hospitals are staffed by on-duty personnel. Only a few stores, very few, remain open, and they are being operated by their owners.

It is noteworthy that the government, through an official communique, has informed the public, as it is its duty, that the government is guaranteeing the right to work today. Additionally, the metropolitan city hall has announced that for today it will allow parking of vehicles on the streets where no parking is usually allowed. Moreover, the metropolitan city hall enlisted the residents' help in not placing garbage out for collection, as garbage will not be picked up.

The Argentine federal police reported this afternoon that there have been no incidents within Buenos Aires City. This communique also states that within Buenos Aires City limits, with regard to transport, absenteeism is at 100 percent. Only at certain bus terminals are some long-distance units arriving. Some banks and financial institutions are opprating understaffed and mostly with managerial personnel. With regard to businesses, the communique states, the shutdown percentage is in excess of 80 percent. The communique also states that the federal police are informing the public that it has increased its on-duty personnel to guarantee the right to work, and that so far, no incidents have been reported.

Because of the strike called by the workers movement leadership, there are no activities today at the money exchange houses nor at the stock exchange. It is also reported that no operations are being performed at the National Beef Board. It has also been reported that activities are nil at the metropolitan banks. No operations were performed at the Buenos Aires Grain Board. At the grain market, it was decided to suspend activities for the day since it was impossible to carry on normal payments and collections. This report was released by the grain board. The latter also reported that the expiration date for instruments falling due today was extended to tomorrow.

Most Activities Shut Down

PY042335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2257 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (EFE) -- Argentina was totally paralized today by a 24-hour strike called by the Peronist labor movement which is demanding salary hikes.

In Salta, the workers who belong to the regional branch of the hard faction of the Peronist CGT [General Labor Confederation] marched in front of the local government house, and in Mendoza, housewives met every 3 hours at downtown corners.

In most provinces newspapers were not published and radio and television stations did not broadcast any newscasts. In Buenos Aires the Peronist dailies LA VOZ and LA EPOCA were not published, but the other dailies managed to get our shortened issues.

Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of one of the CGT factions, said tht the strike is a success not only for the workers but for the entire Argentine people. Ubaldini met with the executive board of which he is the president and announced that tomorrow he will release a communique on the results of the strike. Jorge Lujan, one of the leaders of the other CGT faction said that the strike is "absolute and total" and announced that an official communique will probably be released tonight.

Cordoba Unions Observe Strike

PY041643 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpt] In Cordoba, the general strike called by the General Labor Confederation is being observed by the labor unions. There is no urban transportation. Only a few cabs are working and the city's only newspaper did not appear. Restaurants and coffee-shops in the downtown area are closed. At 0700, the overall picture is that the strike is 100 percent successful. Factories are closed, and there is no activity in public offices. The situation is calm in the city without police efforts, and only a few private vehicles can be seen in the downtown area.

Interior Ministry Upholds Right To Work

PY041532 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1237 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beginning at midnight, 4 October, the work stoppage ordered by the two branches of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] become effective.

The Interior Ministry has released a communique saying that, in view of the general strike that was announced, it will guarantee the right to work.

The Interior Ministry communique states that in view of the general work stoppage called by the labor organizations, the government informs the public that, as is its duty, it will guarantee the right to work.

HAVANA ON TRANSPORT STRIKE, SEARCH FOR MISSING

FL301950 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The province of Buenos Aires and the Argentine capital itself woke up this morning to face a 24-hour transport strike.

It has been reported that the bus drivers of short, medium and long distance runs went on strike at midnight demanding that their repeated requests for salary improvements be met immediately. This strike has been implemented approximately 72 hours before the country will stop all labor activities in accordance with the call made by the two labor organizations [the two General Confederations of Labor].

Thousands of persons had paraded through the streets of downtown Buenos Aires a few hours earlier demanding the reappearance, alive, of Ruben Alvarez, a young leader of the Intransigent Party, who disappeared some days ago.

Meanwhile, a civilian judge has ordered that 3 unidentified bodies buried in the capital's cemetery be exhumed in order to try and identify them. The bodies were found among a group of 30 persons who had been shot down in 1976 just after the military coup. Another 33 bodies have not yet been identified.

ADMIRAL WARNS AGAINST DEFAULT ON FOREIGN DEBT

PY041722 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1554 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (NA) -- Today the commander in chief of the Navy, Admiral Ruben Franco, said that if the government does not sign the contracts for renegotiating the foreign debt "we can be declared in default of payment and this would be catastrophic for the country."

He said: "The government must do the impossible to prevent default. It must do the impossible to hand over to future constitutional officials a situation as clear as possible." Franco made these remarks at the metropolitan airport where he welcomed Brazilian Admiral Jose Calvente Aranda.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT SUMMONED FOR INQUIRY

PY041820 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Federal Judge Norberto Giletta has ordered by way of a note to the chief of the federal police, General Juan Bautista Sasiain, that Central Bank President of the Argentine Republic Julio Gonzalez del Solar should be sent to Rio Gallegos where the Federal Court headed by Judge Federico Pinto Kramer is located.

It should be recalled that Pinto Kramer had requested Judge Giletta to hold Gonzalez del Solar under arrest and incommunicado so that he can be interrogated in the proceedings which were instituted to investigate foreign indebtedness by state-run enterprises.

POLL SHOWS ALFONSIN WINNING IN THREE CITIES

PY042151 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0040 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (NA) -- According to a poll taken in the third week of September by a team led by Edgardo Katerberg, Raul Alfonsin is the presidential candidate with the most support in Rosario, Cordoba, and Tucuman.

According to the poll, which was taken from a sample of 900 persons chosen at random, Alfonsin obtained 34 percent in Rosario; 51 percent in Cordoba; and 51 percent in Tucuman; while Luder obtained 29 percent in Rosario; 19 percent in Cordoba; and 28 percent in Tucuman.

In the poll column labeled "intention to vote," Alfonsin and Luder obtained the same percentage in Rosario while Alfonsin is leading Luder in Cordoba and Tucuman.

In the "intention to vote" column, Alfonsin obtained 29 percent in Rosario; 50 percent in Cordoba and 42 percent in Tucuman; while Luder obtained 29 percent in Rosario; 20 percent in Cordoba and 28 percent in Tucuman.

As for the undecided, they showed a greater inclination toward Alfonsin. The undecided column shows that Alfonsin obtained 19 percent in Rosario, 21 percent in Cordoba and 41 percent in Tucuman; while Luder obtained 9 percent in Rosario, 10 percent in Cordoba and 24 percent in Tucuman.

TRINATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETING ENDS

PY010008 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The trinational telecommunications meeting held in Buenos Aires by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay has ended.

Measures regarding rural telephone service and radio and television services were adopted during the meeting. The meeting, which is the seventh to be held between the three countries, was held at the Central Post Office, where the post office secretariat is located.

A rural telephone service agreement was also drawn up. This agreement will be approved during the meeting to be held in Brasilia in 1984.

Among other measures, the representatives decided that over the next 18 months the rural telephone communications enterprises of the three countries will modify the technical specifications of the fixed and mobile stations which could cause interferences, so that each country can use all its allocated frequencies.

It was also decided that the public rural telephone service will have priority over the fixed and mobile stations in the bands between 146.6 and 173.3 kHz.

As regards short wave transmissions, the representatives analyzed the various kinds of interferences and decided to ask the International Frequency Registration Board to modify the regional plan in order to resolve the problem of interferences.

As for television broadcasts, the representatives analyzed aspects of the projects to set up television stations in border areas.

The representatives also furthered the study to improve the television frequency allocation plans of the three countries.

As regards the heads of the delegations that participated in the meeting, Engineer (Hector Vergara) headed the Argentine delegation, Engineer (Arthur Itazu) the Brazilian delegation, and Engineer (Luis Peluffo) the Uruguayan delegation.

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL OPERATIONS UNDER SECRETARY -- Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (TELAM) -- It was officially reported in Buenos Aires that Professor Julian Roberto Bonamino has been appointed as under secretary for operations of the Presidential Public Information Secretariat. Bonamino is replacing Captain Hector de Pirro. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2149 GMT 27 Sep 83 PY]

SEGUEL HEADS COPPERWORKERS MARCH ON SANTIAGO

PY041550 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1519 GMT 4 Oct 83

[By Semen Conejeros]

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Oct (EFE) -- With union leader Rodolfo Seguel as their leader, 1,000 workers, union leaders, and their relatives are marching today from Rancagua to Santiago.

Seguel, who plans to walk with his fellow workers along the 87 km that separate Rancagua, the site of the El Teniente mine, from the Chilean capital, left last night for Rancagua to lead the march.

The march started minutes after 1100 (1500 GMT) and it plans to arrive in Santiago at about 1700 (2100 GMT) tomorrow.

According to the Copper Workers Confederation [CTC] leaders, the marchers will stay overnight in Buin, a city located half way between Santiago and Rancagua.

According to these leaders, both the Santiago and Rancagua intendant's office (the local provincial government) have authorized the march.

The march is aimed at getting the government to reinstate the remaining 512 copperworkers who have been dismissed for striking in support of Seguel. Rodolfo Seguel was arrested for participating in the first two national protests held on 11 May and 15 June.

More than 4,000 copperworkers were dismissed in all from three of the four largest copper mines, but the government gradually reinstated all of them except for 512, including over 30 leaders and Seguel himself.

Before travelling to Rancagua, Seguel met with Manuel Bustos, president of the National Union Coordinating Board. Bustos has just returned to the country after an 8-month exile in Rome.

After the meeting, Bustos praised Seguel's decision, stating that things changed in Chile after 11 May, when the first national protest was held, because the people "are no longer afraid of going to prison or of being exiled."

Seguel himself has been in prison twice; the first time for calling the two national protests and the second time for allegedly offending General Augusto Pinochet. However, the two charges were dropped by the government after Seguel went on a hunger strike for 11 days in the Santiago public jail.

Bustos agreed with Seguel that "by causing a political change, workers are willing to reach an socio-economic pact as long as we are taken into account and things are not imposed on us. But a social pact with this regime is not possible." Bustos said: "We understand that dialogue is necessary with those who hold power, but this does not mean that it is aimed at sustaining the regime but rather to change it."

Bustos, a Christian Democrat widely accepted by the leftist unions which are members of the National Union Coordinating Board he heads, is along with Seguel -- also a Christian Democrat and leader of the 23,000 copperworkers -- one of the most important figures in current Chilean unions.

Although Seguel is one of the best known leaders of the last few months, Bustos who is 34 years of age (4 years older than Seguel), who started as a textile worker and still is, has more than 15 years of participation in leading sectors of Chilean unions.

Seguel Arrested in Rancagua

PY041754 Paris AFP in Spanish 1643 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 4 Oct (AFP) -- Today the police arrested Chilean union leader Rodolfo Seguel and several other union leaders who headed a protest march against the government. The incident took place in Rancagua, 80 km south of Santiago, when the column of dissidents began their march toward the capital.

Five Others Also Arrested

PY041824 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1708 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 4 Oct (EFE) -- Today, union leader Rodolfo Seguel was arrested by Carabineros at the beginning of a miners' march on Santiago from the copper mine area of Rancagua, 97 km [as received] from the capital. The march was carried out with the participation of about 1,500 people including workers, union leaders, and families, most of them linked to the copper sector.

According to sources of the Copper Workers Confederation (CTC), Seguel was arrested with five other union leaders: The president of the El Teniente zone, Eugenio Lopez; Eduardo Diaz, Manuel Rodriguez; Jose Escobar; and Juan Meneses.

Sources of the confederation indicated that upon his arrest Seguel said that "if they want to beat us up or arrest us, let them, and let us not react with violence."

CTC leaders said to EFE that the march to Santiago was authorized by Rancagua Provincial Governor Lieutenant Colonel Raul Moyano and by Santiago Intendant General Guillard, although he changed the route to avoid heavily travelled streets.

After Seguel and the other leaders were arrested, the rest of the demonstrators held a sit-in on the street corner of San Martin and Alameda in Rancagua.

Government Confirms Arrests

PY041843 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Report from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] The Interior Ministry has confirmed the arrest of copper workers leader Rodolfo Seguel, along with 8 other people, and 100 demonstrators by Carabineros personnel. All these people were arrested for participating in an unauthorized march in Rancagua. It was also reported that the 100 demonstrators have been released and [words indistinct].

Court Releases Seguel, Others

FY041834 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1753 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 4 Oct (EFE) -- Chilean union leader Rodolfo Seguel and five other leaders of the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC) were released early this afternoon.

Seguel and the CTC leaders arrested by Carabineros at the beginning of a march in Rancagua, 97 km [as received] south of Santiago, called by the CTC which was to arrive in the capital tomorrow.

Carabineros reported the release of the union leaders after the Rancagua Court of Appeals requested their presence in the court and favorably accepted a request for habeas corpus on their behalf, according to lawyer Luis Leon.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES MORE EXILES TO RETURN

FY042359 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] The government has issued a new list of persons living in exile who may return to the country. The list includes the names of 594 persons according to Interior Ministry Undersecretary Luis Simon Figueroa. This is the 10th list issued by the government since October 1982 when President Pinochet made the decision which materialized on 24 December 1982.

PUDAHUEL MAYOR UNDER COURT ORDER IN INCIDENT

FY050120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported today that a Santiago court has compelled the mayor of the Pudahuel District, located in the western sector of the city, to remain within the jurisdiction of the court to establish whether or not he is responsible for the killing of a worker during demonstrations against the military regime.

Mayor Eduardo Bajut will be unable to leave the country and must present himself before the 26th District Court which has already ordered the arrest of three Pudahuel municipality security officers on charges of having shot worker Pedro Marin.

According to eyewitnesses, the incident took place on 11 September when Marin and other workers refused to join a group of demonstrators who were going to be transferred by Pudahuel municipal employees to downtown Santiago to pariticipate in a demonstration in support for the government headed by General Augusto Pinochet.

In those days there were many demonstrations against the regime being carried out in Santiago suburbs and 10 persons died in a national day of protest called by the Democratic Alliance [AD] which demanded General Pinochet's resignation. Relatives of the worker who was killed started court proceedings against the Pudahuel mayor on charges that he imparted unusual instructions to municipal officials to assure the presence of people at the rally in support for the government.

HAVANA REPORTS ARRESTS AT DEMONSTRATION

PA031449 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Chilean military regime's police arrested 11 youths who were participating in an antidictatorial demonstration in Vina del Mar, and also prevented the entry into the country of a political exile whose return to the country had been previously authorized. The demonstration during which the 11 youths were arrested was to welcome the Christian Democratic leaders who recently returned to Chile after several months in exile.

(Olga Ovia) was forced by the Chilean police to take a flight out of Chile at the Santiago International Airport. She had been working as a nurse in Mozambique, and is the wife of (Alejandro Toro), former deputy for the Popular Unity Coalition party that put Salvador Allende in power in 1970. (Olga Ovia) had been authorized to return to Chile by the Interior Ministry, and she was not informed of the change in plans.

EARLY PAROLE LAW BENEFITS 2,500 CONVICTS

PY041627 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1731 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 3 Oct (EFE) -- Approximately 2,500 convicts will benefit from the early parole law enacted in Chile today. According to the new law, the sentences of convicted prisoners who are not repeat offenders, will be reduced by 1 year. The preamble to the law states that the following crimes are not covered by the law: aggravated murder, kidnapping, armed robbery, kidnapping and corruption of minors, rape, drunk driving resulting in negligent homicide, drug manufacturing, and drug trafficking.

URZUA'S MURDERERS NO LONGER HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY041338 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Military Judge (Francisco Vallejos) has lifted the incommunicado status of the seven murderers of General Carol Urzua and his two guards. This means that the prisoners can now receive visitors.

COMMUNIST PARTY SUBMITS MANIFESTO TO NEWS MEDIA

PY301319 Paris AFP in Spanish 1839 GMT 29 Sep 83

[By Humberto Zumaran]

[Excerpts] Santiago, 29 Sep (AFP) --It was learned in Santiago today that the outlawed Communist Party of Chile (PCCH) has decided to support all the forms and methods of struggle being used by the Chilean people to overthrow the 10-year-old military regime of General Augusto Pinochet. In a manifesto that was submitted to the national and international press, the PCCH stated that the people can do nothing but fight with all their might and determination to overthrow the dictatorship.

After emphasizing that there cannot be a dialogue with the military regime, the PCCH stated that fighting hard is the main principle of our policy of popular rebellion, broad unity, resolute struggle of the masses and use of all forms of struggle.

General Pinochet had reported on the PCCH's active participation in the five national protest days held in Chile since May to demand the restoration of democracy.

In this regard, the PCCH said that people's struggle led to the massive protests, which are the utmost expression of the struggle by the workers, students and large middle class sectors.

The PCCH also emphasized that the people have learned to fight [words indistinct] of Augusto Pinochet.

The PCCH, whose Secretary General Luis Corvalan is in exile, added that the last protests not only showed that the people are ready to defend themselves from repression, but also that they are determined to launch offensives against the repressive, armed and security forces deployed in the streets to fight against the Chileans.

The PCCH stated that the regime is standing alone while the masses are determined to fight and to overthrow it at any cost. It added that "the Communists support all forms and methods of struggle used by the people to attain this patriotic objective, for which purpose it advocates the option of a broad and democratic rebellion by the people."

The PCCH is not a member of the Democratic Alliance (AD), an opposition group made up of rightist, Social Democratic, Christian Democratic and Socialist parties. The AD, which wants President Pinochet's resignation, is holding talks with Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa to democratize the country.

The PCCH stated that there cannot be a dialogue with the military regime. This view is shared by the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left, which has been promoting an armed struggle against General Augusto Pinochet's government for the past 10 years.

The PCCH expressed its belief that the dictatorship should be immediately replaced by a temporary and largely representative government in which all opposition groups will participate. The PCCH added that this temporary government should immediately adopt substantial political, economic and social measures to satisfy all the people's needs.

Some analysts consulted by AFP considered that the manifesto outlines the PCCH's sound and clear position regarding the decisive political and social situation caused by 10 years of a military regime. However, the analysts stated that based on the PCCH's position, progovernment ideologists are trying to present the Chilean Communists as terrorists. Attempts are being made to scare and intimidate the people and to provoke a deep and unsurmountable division within the opposition following the five national protest days which led the regime into extremely dangerous isolation, the analysts concluded.

Havana on PCCH Stand

PA031452 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Communist Party of Chile [PCCH] has rejected remarks by the fascist military regime that the PCCH has drafted a sinister plan to promote chaos and violence in the country. In a document circulated in Santiago, the PCCH said this plan is nonexistent, and the charge is aimed at justifying reprisal operations against the popular movement.

The communique noted that social protests, land occupations, popular marches, and other expressions of the Chilean people are not an artificial result of political agitation, but a result of the fact that thousands of people live without houses, jobs, and minimal living conditions.

RADIO NANDUTI DIRECTOR DETAINED 2 OCTOBER

PY031240 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 3 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Humberto Rubin, director of Radio Nanduti and well-known radio announcer, was detained at 2100 last night at the Seventh Police Precinct. Rubin had reported to the police station in response to a summons from the officer in charge of the precinct.

Mrs Gloria Rubin has told us that her husband was at a friend's house in Yparacai when the notice from the police precinct was served on him at noon yesterday.

Upon returning from Yparacai, Rubin reported to the police station, where he was detained.

Mrs Rubin also said that another notice had been served on her husband on Saturday afternoon, and that at that time Rubin reported to the same precinct but "the officer in charge was not there to see him." Rubin was then held for 5 hours and finally released at 0200 on Sunday.

Director Describes Treatment

PY050205 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Oct 83 p 9

[Text] Up to this morning Humberto Rubin has received a total of three citations to appear at the Seventh Police Precinct to meet with officer in charge Ezequiel Piris,

Rubin pointed out that "the first time I went to the precinct I was received politely by Officer Piris, who told me I had to request permission to hold any type of meeting. Following that, I was summoned again on Saturday and yesterday, Sunday. The first time I was there until 0100, and this morning until 0200. In total, I had a 5 hour and a 3 and 1/2 hour wait in a private back room in the precinct, after which I was told I could leave since the officer did not appear."

Rubin pointed out that the reason for being summoned could have been the panel shows he used to hold on the radio or the barbecues organized at his home on Saturday afternoons, which are well attended. This morning, looking obviously sleepy, Rubin said that he will look for Officer Piris in order to have a chat with him because he recalls the politeness with which he was received the first time he went to the precinct.

The Paraguayan Journalists Association also referred to Rubin's case in a communique in which it pointed out that the measures taken against Radio Nanduti represent "a persecution of the worker and his work opportunities."

The communique also recalls that Friday marked a week since the arrest of its secretary general, Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, without any information on the reasons for his arrest. The communique also requests his release so "that he may continue to fulfill his duties as a journalist and union leader."

These two issues concern the local journalists, and at the same time have had an impact on foreign organizations, which have already protested the measures.

ENVOY TO U.S. DENOUNCES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

FY010259 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Peruvian Ambassador in Washington Celso Pastor de la Torre commented upon his arrival from Washington about important matters related to his post. The Peruvian diplomat stated that he will hold meetings with President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

As regards Amnesty International, Dr Pastor said that the organization only intervenes in selective cases because human rights violations are also being committed behind the Iron Curtain.

Dr Pastor de la Torre, who has resigned from his post for personal reasons, added that Amnesty International has a discriminatory policy because it has never reacted toward to the deaths of many Peruvian civilians and military officers.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1841 GMT on 30 September reported that "according to a resolution published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE today, the Peruvian Government has accepted the resignation submitted by Peruvian Ambassador to the United States Celso Pastor de la Torre."]

Resigns Over Stock Swindle

PA031517 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Peruvian Interior Minister Luis Percovich has said that the case of the Peruvian ambassador to the United States, who resigned because of a $21-million swindle in the N.Y. Stock Market, does not hurt or jeopardize the honor of the Peruvian Government.

Percovich, who is temporarily holding the foreign minister's post, disclosed that Celso Pastor, the ambassador's son, is the person directly involved in the swindle committed in the purchase and sale of stocks.

HAVANA REPORTS ON RECENT UNREST, INCIDENTS

CGTP National Strike Called 'Success'

PA302236 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The general strike staged by Peruvian workers has been a success. Many workers stayed away from their work places in protest of economic policy. In the Departments of Arequipa and Cuzco, the strike was fully observed. Bank employees did not go to work, and public transportation did not operate.

Heavily armed Army and Navy forces patrolled the main streets in Lima and other Peruvian cities. On Tuesday morning, the police violently suppressed a demonstration by students and workers who were attempting to obstruct traffic by setting up barricades. At Rimac beach, bus drivers hurled stones at the police.

At the main headquarters of the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers [CGTP] and near the San Marcos University, armored carriers and water trucks were used against the protesters. Five university students were injured as a result of this abuse.

According to several well-informed sources, the national strike was a great success, meaning that it encompassed all of Peru. The Catholic station Radio Santa Rosa has reported that the police opened fire on Felix Camargo, a student, as he was placing obstacles on Condevilla Avenue.

Police 'Persecution' Cited

PA031726 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Isidoro Camarra, president of the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers [CGTP], has aksed the authorities to put a stop to the police's persecution of workers, and has announced that the CGTP will carry out new actions to show its repudiation of the current administration.

Meanwhile, Jose Barsallo Buerga, dean of the medical school, has disclosed that of every 100 people who die in Peru, 14 are children less than 5 years old. Consequently, Peru has a very high infant mortality rate.

Student Demonstration in Lima

PA031728 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Students have staged a demonstration near the University of San Marcos in Lima to protest an increase in bus fares. Police attacked the demonstrators and broke up the protest action. It is not known if anyone was injured.

Meanwhile, Jorge Del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party, accused the police of issuing death threats to Gregorio Sanchez, a student who was subsequently killed during a recent nationwide strike. Del Prado spoke at Sanchez' funeral, as Sanchez was a party member.

Peasant Leader Detained in Ayacucho

PA031528 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The United Leftist Coalition has demanded respect for the life of peasant leader (Julio Orozco) and his immediate release. Police arrested (Orozco) in La Mar, Ayacucho Department, in early August. According to reports, (Orozco) is being kept at a farm owned by deputy (Jose Paroli) in San Francisco, Ayacucho Department.

A communique issued by the coalition stated that the farm owned by the wealthy legislator, who is a member of the official Popular Action Party, has become a confinement center, following an attack by an armed group several weeks ago.

MANAGUA TO CONTINUE RECEIVING OIL DESPITE THREAT

FL042225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City -- Mexican political and media sources have condemned the threats of counterrevolutionary groups to the extent that they would sink Mexican oil tankers carrying oil to Nicaragua. The Mexican Government's response to these provocations has been to continue supplying oil to the Sandinist government. Pemex announced today that it would continue to send Managua its 7,500 barrels of oil per day.

EXCELSIOR Responds to Threat

PA032031 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 1 Oct 83 p 6-A

[Editorial: "Mexico Threatened"]

[Text] The virulent nature of those opposed to the Sandinist regime has become evident with the threats they have made against Mexican ships going to Nicaraguan ports to supply oil to that country in line with the San Jose Pact. This attitude is clearly irrational and in violation of the most elemental principles of international law, since Mexico sends oil to various Central American countries regardless of their political systems solely on the basis of fraternal solidarity among neighboring peoples with a common history.

This fact is not respected by those who want to sabotage the regime that put an end to one of the most bestial dictatorships ever to exist in Latin America -- which is saying a lot. The Sandinist regime is now trying to rebuild that nation on the basis of autonomy and dignity amid the violence of counterrevolutionaries encouraged and financed by those who for years sustained the wicked Somozist tyranny.

Undoubtedly, Mexico must not ignore this threat. It is not to be expected that we will be intimidated by what Edgar Chamorro Coronel -- one of the leaders of the counterrevolution -- may say; however, if he wants to take action in line with what he said about anyone who helps Sandinism being "our enemy," then there is little doubt that he will have to face forces far superior to those he could ever think of fighting.

In the event there is any conflict as a result of this threat, it is certain that the first thing our government would do would be to completely suspend its oil shipments to Central America, and this would harm regimes that are enemies of democracy but who for the reasons explained here receive Mexican oil.

ALTERNATE ENERGY PROGRAMS POSTPONED OVER ECONOMY

FL041926 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1820 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Mexico, 4 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The nation's economic problems have forced the government to postpone alternate energy programs, according to the director of Mexican Uranium (Uramex), Alberto Escofet Artigas. The national energy plan makes manifest the need to diversify the sources of energy but, because of economic problems, hydrocarbons are being used, the Uramex director stressed.

At the present time, Mexico has a total installed capacity of 20 billion kilowatts for the entire country: 70 percent obtained from thermoelectric plants, 27 percent from hydroelectric installations, and the remaining 3 percent from coal-burning and geothermal plants.

PAN LEADER CITES PROBLEMS FACING COUNTRY

PA030316 Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 28 Sep 83 pp 1, 19

[By Antonio Gil Vargas]

[Excerpts] The National Action Party [PAN] is prepared to govern the nation because PAN is a strong, experienced party, as demonstrated by the trust people have shown in it at the polls. The importance and experience of the party extend beyond electoral victories; they are also reflected in the many years of hard work and political guidelines that have evolved.

Abel Vicencio Tovar, president of the party's National Executive Committee, pointed out that the economic crisis affecting Mexico is the legacy and responsibility of the political system that has prevailed for the past 54 years.

Interviewed in his private office in the Condesa neighborhood, Vicencio Tovar admitted to EL SOL DE MEXICO that some of the measures adopted by President Miguel de la Madrid to combat the country's economic crisis could be positive. The elimination of the nonproductive parastatal companies, which do not benefit the country, but rather seriously deplete the resources of the national economy, is a good measure intended to allow the government to eliminate those things that are not efficient to maintain.

Another of the current government's initiatives is the reduction of public expenditures without passing on the costs of such reductions to the needier sectors of society, but rather distributing the effects of expenditure reductions in accordance with each citizen's financial abilities. "Let those who have more, pay more, and let those who have had to carry the burden of the crisis inherited from past governments pay less."

The IMF, he noted, is imposing conditions on Mexico's economic policy even though those responsible deny this. Mexico accepts these conditions, having no alternative.

"If all Latin American nations confronted by a serious economic crisis, in addition to maintaining a high degree of solidarity, were also to develop a disposition towards negotiations, they could create a common front to prevent the IMF from dictating terms affecting their national interests."

This idea, which largely concurs with the views of the leftist political organizations, should be adopted by those countries facing a serious foreign debt such as Mexico.

The affinity between this specific idea and the views of the leftist parties is merely a coincidence, since the leftists intend to maintain state control of the economy, while we seek to strengthen the role of the public sector in the economy while recognizing the state's leadership, the PAN leader said.

BRIEFS

INCREASED ITALIAN OIL PURCHASES -- Pemex has announced that the Italian Government will increase its purchases of Mexican oil from 10,000 to 40,000 barrels a day. In addition, Italy is also interested in buying petrochemical and oil products from Mexico. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 13 Sep 83 p 9 PA]

LAW ON FORMATION OF DEFENSE FORCES PUBLISHED

PA301840 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Sep 83 pp 8-B, 10-A

[Text] Law 20 (of 29 September 1983)

By which the Organic Law on the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama is dictated.

The National Legislation Council

Decrees:

Title I

General Provisions

Chapter I

Organizations and Superior Chieftainships

Article 1: The public force, which will function under a single command and will be known as the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, will be comprised of:

1. The National Guard.

2. The Panamanian Air Force.

3. The National Naval Force.

4. The Panama Canal Defense Force.

5. The Police Force.

6. The National Traffic Directorate.

7. National Department of Investigation.

8. The Immigration Department.

9 Any other office similar to the above, which in the future might be established or attached by either law or decree.

Article 2: The president of the republic is the supreme chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama. He will exercise his command by means of orders, instructions, resolutions, and regulations, which will be transmitted through the commander in chief.

Article 3: The commander in chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will also be that of the National Guard and of all the other entities that make up the public force.

Article 4: This law ascribes the same meaning to the terms Public Force and Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama.

Article 5: The National Department of Investigation will be attached to the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, but its operation will be controlled by Decree Law No 12 of 28 May 1960 and its amendments, and its members will be entitled to the benefits established in Articles 60, 62, and 64 of this law.

Article 6: The Immigration Department will be attached to the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama and will be charged with implementing the regulations established in Decree Law No 16 of 30 June 1960, Decree Law No 13 of 20 September 1965, Law No 26 of 5 March 1980, and nay other pertinent regulation.

Chapter II

Functions

Article 7: The Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will have the following major functions:

1. National defense, including guarding the territorial integrity of the Panamanian state.

2. Public security.

3. Protecting the life, honor, and property of the nation's citizens and foreigners within the national jurisdiction.

4. Abiding by the constitution, the laws, and the regulations of the Republic of Panama.

5. Cooperating with the authorities of the republic in order to guarantee the effectiveness of individual and social rights and duties.

6. Preventing crimes and other violations of the law and pursuing and capturing the violators in order to turn them over to the appropriate authorities.

7. Defending the Panama Canal and participating and cooperating in the protection and defense of this water way jointly with the U.S. Armed Forces for the duration of the 1977 Panama Canal treaty, through the Combined Board, under the terms agreed on in that treaty.

8. Supporting the authorities and public officials in the fulfillment of their duties.

9. Regulating traffic through the streets in accordance with the traffic law and traffic regulations.

10. Coordinating with the appropriate authorities measures designed to prevent and fight contraband, drug trafficking, illegal immigration, the international white slave trade, and in general all those developments and actions that might damage the national defense or the public security.

Article 8: The Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will enjoy administrative autonomy and will therefore have the following functions regarding their internal operation:

1. Determining transfers, retirements, leaves, assistance, or compensation for its members or their relatives.

2. Imposing the appropriate disciplinary sanctions for mistakes committed by its members or for violations of its disciplinary system.

3. Signing contracts in accordance with the system established in Article 4 of Law No 3 of 20 January 1977.

4. Creating, regulating, and operating social welfare establishments for its members and their relatives.

5. Creating, regulating, and operating military or mixed education establishments.

6. Preparing a draft of the budget needed to carry out its functions and submitting it for consideration by the appropriate authorities, in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

Article 9: The Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will oversee and watch over the sale of weapons to individuals, as well as the use they give to these weapons, in accordance with the pertinent legal and constitutional provisions.

Article 10: The functioning of enterprises or establishments for private vigilance or police-type investigations, be they the property of a company or an individual, will be authorized only with the approval of the Defense Forces Command; these enterprises or establishments will be subject to vigilance and control by the appropriate public force office.

Article 11: The Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama can request information connected with the national defense or the public security from public and private entities, companies, or individuals.

Article 12: The Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will recommend to the president the measures that the national government should adopt to delimit and define those parts of the insular territory of the republic which must be considered strategic for the purposes indicated in Article 28 of the Constitution of the Republic of Panama.

Article 13: The Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, through the office indicated by its command, will cooperate with the appropriate authorities to prevent the depredation or immoderate use of the country's renewable resources, especially its flora and fauna. In fulfilling these functions, they can organize corps of forest rangers with enough authority to enforce the pertinent laws.

Article 14: The Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will issue their internal regulations.

Chapter III

Requirements for Entry, Restrictions, and Duties

Article 15: The defense of our sovereignty, national independence, and territorial integrity falls to all Panamanians, without distinction. However, naturalized Panamanians will not be forced to take up weapons against their country of origin.

In the case of a real threat to our sovereignty and national independence or the integrity of Panamanian territory, the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will, in accordance with the Constitution and the law, organize and dispose the way in which the citizens will participate.

Article 16: Except as established above, it is not obligatory to join the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama.

Article 17: All Panamanian citizens fully enjoying their civilian and political rights, who have not been sentenced for crimes committed against property, or sanctioned by the judicial branch with a sentence depriving them of freedom for committing a crime against the public administration, can become members of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama.

Internal regulations will determine the entry requirements and the corresponding exceptions, in accordance with the national and institutional reality. The exceptions cannot include the crimes mentioned in this article.

Article 18: The members of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama are agents of the authority and, therefore, are obliged to respect this authority and to carry out the orders it issues in accordance with the law.

Article 19: Whatever his speciality, any member of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama must intervene in those police cases of which he has knowledge, on behalf of the social peace.

Article 20: In no case will the members of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama intervene in party politics, except to cast their vote. Therefore, they cannot participate in any political activity, join any political party, or make partisan statements while in active service.

No coercion of any kind must be exerted on the members of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama at the time they cast their vote. The violation of this percent constitutes a crime that must be punished in accordance with the rules of the Electoral Code, without this affecting the disciplinary sanctions imposed by the institution.

Article 21: The documents and information related to national security are of a reserved nature, and they can only be disclosed to individuals outside the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama with express authorization from the president of the republic.

Whether military or civilian, the members of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama cannot, either while in office or after ceasing in their functions for whatever reason, disclose any aspect of issues that might have become known to them in the course of their official duties, without the authorization of the commander in chief.

He who violates that which is established in this article will be subjected to the sanctions stipulated in Article 170 of the Penal Code, and his punishment will be handled by the civil courts.

Title II

On the Organization of the Military Commands

Chapter I

On the Organization

Article 22: The internal regulations of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama can divide the territory of the Republic of Panama into regions, military zones, detachments, districts, or any other form of division suitable for the better exercise of institutional functions, and in accordance with the special powers and functions of the entities that comprise the public force.

Article 23: The president of the republic, with the participation of the respective minister, will appoint the chiefs and officers of the Public Force, in accordance with numeral 2 of Article 179 of the Constitution, with this law, and with military rank. These appointments must be made in accordance with:

1. Military career

2. Military rank

3. Service rendered

In order to make these appointments, the president of the republic will receive from the General Staff, through the commander in chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, recommendations on the members of the institution who meet the conditions and requirements deserving of an appointment or promotion, whichever the case.

Article 24: The professional classification of military ranks within the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will be as follows:

1. General of the forces
2. Corps general
3. Division general
4. Brigadier general
5. Colonel
6. Lieutenant Colonel
7. Major
8. Captain
9. Lieutenant
10. Second lieutenant
11. First sergeant
12. Second sergeant
13. First corporal
14. Second corporal
15. Agent
16. Aid
17. Orderly

Posts in the military ranks mentioned above will be filled in accordance with institutional needs.

Article 25: Military rank can be conferred only on the members of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama.

Retired officers can use the military ranks obtained during their career, accompanying them with the letter R in parentheses or with some other expression clearly indicating that they are not on active service.

Article 26: Ranks within the National Naval Force, as well as their salaries, and the posts and salaries of National Department of Investigation personnel will, whenever possible, be put on the same level as the categories mentioned in the previous articles. If not, the necessary classifications will be created in the internal regulations.

Article 27: The organization of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will include the following structures:

1. General Command
2. Office of the chief of the General Staff
3. Office of the deputy chief of the General Staff
4. General Staff
5. Special Staff
6. Other structures, as specified in the internal regulations, in accordance with that which is established in Article 22 of this law.

Article 28: The commander in chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will hold the rank of general of the forces.

Article 29: In addition to the military posts and ranks, the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama may include a civilian component to fulfill duties.

The civilian component will not hold a military rank or have the nature of an agent of the authorities; its salary will be determined in accordance with salaries appropriate to the work performed, and its members will enjoy the same rights as the rest of the country's public employees.

Article 30: Despite the provisions established in the previous article, the civilian component included in the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama can acquire the category of assimilation [asimilado], in which case it will be granted military rank in accordance with the functions performed.

Article 31: Those assimilated will have no command, except in those individual cases where the commander in chief decides to the contrary.

In case of similar military ranks, the assimilated officers will be subordinate to the career officers unless otherwise stated in the resolution granting command.

Article 32: The salary of those assimilated will be established in accordance with the military rank obtained, plus an additional sum in the case of a technician or specialist; this sum will be determined through appropriate internal regulation.

Article 33: The limitations concerning participation in politics will not apply to the civilian component of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama. However, these limitations will be applicable to those who are assimilated.

Chapter II

On the Commander in Chief

Article 34: Following are the duties of the commander in chief:

1. To participate in the General Council of State.

2. To organize, direct, and administer the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama.

3. To adopt measures needed to guarantee the security of inhabitants and their property and the preservation of the public order and social peace.

4. To abide by the Constitution, its laws and rules, and to see that members of the public force abide by them as well.

5. To notify the president of the republic of all new developments.

6. To participate in the drafting, adoption, modification, reform, and repeal of the regulations of this law and those issued in the future in connection with the Public Force.

7. To see that the military rank roster is kept up to date, in accordance with the law and regulations.

8. The commander in chief will make appointments, promotions, and transfers and award decorations and prizes in accordance with that which is established in this law and in the regulations.

9. To approve and oversee everything concerning the purchase, manufacture, maintenance, and improvement of weapons, ammunition, livestock, uniforms, clothing, or war materiel.

10. To seek improvement of the moral and material conditions of the institution as well as of the cultural and intellectual condition of its members.

11. To oversee the services rendered by the Public Force.

12. To oversee the discipline and subordination of the members of the Public Force.

13. Any other duty assigned to him under the law or in accordance with the regulations.

Article 35: The commander in chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama can be replaced in his post only by the president of the republic for the following causes:

1. Retirement.
2. Death.
3. Obvious or grave disobedience of the constitutional and/or legal order.
4. Obvious incapacity.

Chapter III

On the General Staff

Article 36: The commander in chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will have an advisory body comprised of officers with the rank of general, colonel, and lieutenant colonel.

The assignment of chieftainships within the General Staff is the sole responsibility of the commander in chief.

Article 37: The General Staff will assist the commander in chief to fulfill his duties, especially with regard to planning the services and operations connected with the training and administration of personnel and with the administrative services of the institution. The General Staff will be organized in accordance with that which is established in this law and in the regulations.

Title III

Rules for Promotion and Rank Structure

Chapter I

Rules for Promotion

Article 38: The commander in chief, the members of the General Staff, and the chiefs of military regions and zones must be Panamanian by birth, and they must hold military ranks higher than second lieutenant within the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama.

Article 39: Promotions will be granted as an acknowledgement of merit and loyalty in the service; their purpose is to strengthen a positive attitude in the fulfillment of duty. No member of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama can request promotion if this request violates the internal regulations of the institution. Should this misdeed be verified, promotion will be delayed in accordance with the gravity of the misdeed.

Article 40: For a promotion in rank to be in order, the following is necessary:

1. Verification of service rendered in the lower rank and proof of seniority.

2. Exhibition of optimal physical conditions for enduring the pressure inherent in the higher rank.

3. Demonstration of a positive moral aptitude through character, military spirit, and conduct.

4. Exhibition of intellectual aptitude and competence for performing the duties that accompany the higher rank.

Article 41: The promotion of officers, noncommissioned officers, and troops will be in order in the case of vacancy; promotion will be granted on the basis of seniority, merit, and other requirements established by the General Command.

Article 42: The promotion of an officer, noncommissioned officer, or soldier will not be in order if civil court has issued a detention warrant against the party concerned.

Once the respective trial concludes with either a stay of the proceedings or an acquittal, the promotion can take effect.

Article 43: Those who are assimilated can be promoted to higher ranks under the category of assimilation, up to the rank of lieutenant colonel. The same rules established for promotion specified in the previous articles will be applicable in these cases.

Article 44: In the case of a civil or foreign war, the commander in chief and his General Staff may grant promotions in accordance with the demands for mobilization and the needs that might arise.

Chapter II

Rank Structure and Disciplinary System

Article 45: In order to maintain rank structure and discipline, the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama are subject to the Military Regime and the Disciplinary Regulation, which in turn will be based on patriotism, honor, valor, dedication, solidarity, loyalty, morality, and the example set by the superior.

Article 46: The members of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama must obey the orders issued by their superiors; the latter will be responsible for the actions or activities carried out by their subordinates in fulfilling these orders.

Article 47: In the event of a definitive misdeed by the chief, the immediate subordinate will temporarily replace him until a permanent replacement is appointed.

Article 48: The regulation will cover everything concerning discharge, military status, activity status, availability status, and retirement status.

Article 49: The commander in chief and the chiefs of the various General Staff chieftainships, the regional chiefs, the zonal chiefs, and the chiefs of detachments or platoons may, without previous trial, have their subordinates arrested as a means of checking an insubordination or mutiny or for reasons of discipline. The minimal sentence will be 1 day; the maximum sentence 1 year, depending on the gravity of the misdeed.

Article 50: The regulation will cover everything concerning implementation of the sanctions established in this law.

It will also establish the disciplinary system and sanctions benefitting the violation, in accordance with its gravity, for both military and civilian personnel.

In addition to those established by this law, the sanctions applicable in other cases will consist of private admonition, public admonition, transfer, arrest for up to 2 months, temporary suspension of the right to promotion for up to 3 years, and dismissal; all of these sanctions having no effect on those that might be applicable under the Penal Code.

Title IV

Military and Professional Formation, Training, and Specialization

Chapter on the Programs for the Formation of Military Officers and Military and Professional Specialization

Article 51: The office of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama appointed by its internal regulations will receive and select the beneficiaries, award and administer scholarships and positions offered for the formation of Panamanian military officers by countries, persons, and national, foreign, or international public and private organizations. Likewise, it can grant leave with pay for the military and professional specialization of its members.

These programs will have the main objective of comprising the Public Force with personnel aware of their duties and trained to carry out efficiently and correctly the duties assigned by the Constitution and Panamanian laws.

Article 52: Requisites for obtaining a scholarship or position designed for the formation of Panamanian military officers and for participation in military and professional specialization programs will be established by the regulations.

Article 53: The commander in chief will be authorized to grant leave with or without pay to members of the organization who receive a scholarship or position designed for the formation of Panamanian military officers or to participate in a military or professional training program meriting leave with pay.

The regulations will establish the requisites to be fulfilled in these cases.

Article 54: Leaves with or without pay will be granted for the regular term of the courses.

Article 55: The beneficiaries of the programs mentioned in the previous articles must sign a contract with the organization establishing the rights, obligations, and duties of both parties.

Article 56: In cases where the beneficiary of a scholarship or position does not finish the course without a valid justification; if the beneficiary does not return to the country; or if the beneficiary does not lend his services to the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, the beneficiary may be compelled to pay a sum of money to cover damages caused. This sum will be determined by the respective regulations.

In reference to military and professional specialization program for Panamanians meriting leave with pay, the beneficiary will be compelled to pay the sum of money received during said leave in any of the cases mentioned in the previous article.

This debt will be of a national character and will be payable to the National Treasury.

Article 57: The commander in chief will apply regulations to the programs for the formation of Panamanian military officers or for the military and professional specialization of Panamanians, according to what is established in this chapter.

Title V

Wages, Extra Wages, Pensions, and Retirement Pay

Chapter I

Wages and Extra Wages

Article 58: The wages of the members of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will be established according to what is foreseen in the present law. They will be

determined taking into consideration the factors related to the nature of the services, the work schedule, the responsibility of the position, the conditions of access to the place where the services will be rendered, and other related factors.

Article 59: The members of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will have the right to earn 8 percent extra wages for every 4 years of continuous service in the organization.

Article 60: If within the 4 years of service rendered there have been two or more different wages due to a promotion, calculation of extra wages will take into consideration the wages earned 1 year before completing the 4 years giving the right to an extra wage.

Chapter II

Pensions and Retirement Pay

Article 61: If a member of the Public Force dies during an act of heroism, in the fulfillment of duties, or if he or she dies violently while carrying out his or her duties, the nation will pay for the funeral, and military honors will be rendered according to rank. Rites or ceremonies chosen by relatives will be carried out; the heirs will have the right to a reward or monetary aid that will be decreed after the president of the republic has reviewed the circumstances. The amount will be equal to wages that might have been earned by the deceased during a year of service.

The financial compensations or aid discussed in this article will not be subject to juridical seizure or lien.

In addition to the financial aid discussed in this article, the minor children of the deceased will receive additional aid in the amount of fifty Balboas (B/.50.00) each month for each child. This financial aid will be assist in the upbringing of the minors until the conclusion of their secondary studies; the aid will be cancelled if the studies are abandoned, for academic failure of 2 years within a 5-year period, or in case of marriage.

Article 62: The aid and compensations discussed in the previous article will be computed at one grade higher than that of the deceased. Fifty percent will go to the mother, if she is alive, and the other 50 percent to the spouse. If there is no spouse or mother, the sum will be turned over to the closest relatives.

Article 63: The members of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will have the right to retire in the following circumstances:

1. Achieving 25 consecutive years of service or 30 non-consecutive years of service within the organization.

The retirement pay will be at the last rate earned.

Note: Members who join the organization as of 1 January 1985 will have the right to retire upon reaching 30 years of service within the organization.

2. If, while carrying out their duties, they are disabled for life or made unable to render service.

In this case the retirement will be figured according to what is specified in section 1.

3. Upon personal request, diminished psycho-physical capacity, professional incapacity, deficient conduct, or being older than the maximum age allowed for his rank after 20 continuous years of service within the organization. In such cases, they will have the

right to receive a monthly retirement pay which is not in excess of 70 percent of the last wage. Regulations will establish the method of determining the amount of pay.

Note: In the case of sections 1 and 2 of this article, retirement will be granted at one grade higher than the beneficiary, and with the privileges inherent in his new rank.

Title VI

Final Resolutions

Single Chapter

Article 64: Any individual who, for any reason whatsoever, after being asked by a member of the public forces to do something that the law compels him to do or to refrain from doing something that would be a violation of the law, disobeys or disrespects the member of the public forces -- who may be in uniform or who has identified himself as a member of the public forces -- will be subject, after being found guilty, to a penalty of from 5 to 20 days in jail, in addition to any penalty warranted by a crime committed. The jail sentence will be imposed by the corresponding administrative authorities.

Article 65: Anyone who ridicules, insults, or mocks any member of the public force while in uniform will be punished -- once it is confirmed that the offense was committed -- with incommutable arrest from 5 to 30 days in addition to any other sentence which he may have incurred. The sentence will be imposed by competent administrative authorities.

Article 66: Any individual asked by a member of the public force to follow him or her to the barracks, mayor's office, police magistrate's office [corregiduria], or any other public office who refuses to obey -- or offers resistance en route -- will be punished with uncommutable arrest of up to 40 days in addition to any other repercussions brought about by the resistance. The same sentence will be applied to those who collectively or individually oppose the arrest of an individual. The previous sanctions will be imposed by competent administrative authorities.

Article 67: Anyone who beats up or mistreats a member of the public force carrying out his duties, but without injuring him, will receive the punishment of from 10 to 60 days of incommutable arrest. If injuries are caused, which do not leave evident marks on the face but cause an incapacity not exceeding 30 days, the punishment will be from 30 to 90 days of incommutable arrest. The sanctions discussed in this article will be imposed by the appropriate administrative authorities.

Article 68: Unauthorized use of the military uniform or identification of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, or of the whistle used by their members to communicate at a distance by special signals, will be punished with 10 days of arrest. Unauthorized use of a radio frequency or frequencies or of radio equipment of the kind used for communications by the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will be sanctioned, once it is ascertained that this crime has been committed, with a sentence of from 40 to 120 days of arrest, without affecting the application of the Penal Code.

Attempts to be identified as a member of the public forces without being one -- by using photographs, uniforms, drawings, etc. with the intention of personal profit or threatening without just cause -- will be sanctioned, once commission of the crime has been ascertained, with 30 days of arrest.

The arrest sentence for the cases discussed in this article will be imposed by the appropriate administrative authorities.

Article 69: When the actions considered in this law are committed against a member of the civilian corps of the public force, the penalties established by the administrative code will be applied.

Article 70: The sanctions foreseen in this law for non-members of the public force will be imposed by mayors, police court officials, and police judges of first instance, with the formalities established in the third book of the administrative code.

Article 71: When a member of the public force is charged with a misdemeanor or crime while carrying out his duty, or must be removed from active duty by order of an administrative or judicial authority, and is arrested then acquitted of the charges, the National Treasury must pay the wages that he would have earned from the day he was removed from his post until the day he was released or acquitted.

If a member of the public force is accused of a crime against the person, property, or liberty of anyone caught while carrying out or planning a crime -- against the person of another, against the public's security or health, drug trafficking, attempts to enter public offices or vehicles by force or violence -- and when the act committed by the public forces member is directly related to the action of the apprehended person, the member of the National Guard will be removed from his post only by virtue of a ruling which has been handed down.

In application of this article, the dependents of the member of the public force will have the right to receive -- before and after the trial, and until the sentence can no longer be appealed to a higher court -- a portion of the arrested member's salary which assures adequate maintenance of those dependents.

Article 72: When a member of the public force commits a grave misdemeanor against this law or its regulations and there is need to remove him from his post and arrest him, the removal will not be applied until the sentence has been served or is revoked. To this effect, the General Command office will indicate where he is to be confined.

Article 73: The public force will give uninterrupted service during the day and night hours.

Article 74: Upon arresting a person, the members of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama will immediately inform the authority which gave the order and which provided the reason for the arrest. They will advise the person that he has the right to the services of a lawyer and that he does not have to speak against himself, his spouse, or his relatives to the fourth grade of kinship or second grade of affinity.

If the arrest is carried out in flagrante delicto, the person will be told the reason for his arrest, that he has the right to the services of a lawyer, and that he does not have to speak against himself, his spouse, or his relatives within the fourth grade of kinship or the second grade of affinity.

Article 75: Actions ordered by the authorities will be properly executed and the official who receives the order will be responsible for seeing that it is carried out.

The members of the public force must strictly in every case observe the constitutional and legal formalities of the actions carried out, and will be held responsible according to the law in case of violation.

Article 76: No authority, official, or public employee may engage the public force in affairs alien to its function or in services against its honor.

Article 77: This law repeals Law 44 of 23 December 1953, Law 50 of 30 November 1958, and other laws, legal decrees, decrees, and legal dispositions that are contrary to it.

Article 78: This law will be in effect at the moment of publication.

Given in Panama City on 29 September 1983.

Honorable Representative Lorenzo Alfonso G.,

President, National Legislative Council

Carlos Calzadilla Gonzalez,

Secretary General of the National Legislative Council

National Executive Branch, Presidency of the Republic

Panama City, Republic of Panama, 29 September 1983

Ricardo de la Espriella T.,

President of the Republic

Justo Fidel Palacios,

Minister of Government and Justice

Noriega Interview on Law

PA042204 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 October 83

[Interview with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, by Televisora Nacional news coordinator Diana Arosemena in Panama City; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Arosemena] Let's discuss the current national issue of the newly approved law on the National Defense Forces. Why was the National Legislation Council in such a hurry to promote this law?

[Noriega] The law on the National Defense Forces is nothing new within our organization. Let's begin by holding up a principle. When laws on organizations, unions, and groups are drafted, they are drafted in accordance with the character or identity of the organization. A commission of National Guard members had been preparing the law on the National Guard for a long time. Following its completion, it has come to the forefront during this particular period in view of the situation in Central America, the recent attack on Costa Rica, the fears experienced by the other Central American countries, and our growing participation in the defense of the Canal. This made it mandatory for us to have guidelines for our activities, and above all, guidelines to give the men in uniform a place in our democratic society, with the understanding that the men in uniform must respect the laws, guarantee the honesty of elections, and be aware of the fact that they cannot go beyond their appointed role as guarantor of the nation's security.

[Arosemena] Was this essentially what you tried to point out during your speech of 12 August?

[Noriega] Exactly. It simply reflected my knowledge of things that had accumulated and had to be done. This was announced when we spoke of Panama's Defense Forces, when we referred to the new organizational chart, and to the fact that soldiers belong in their quarters. This was the message.

[Arosemena] Soldiers to their garrisons -- I take this phase from your response. This law has a specific article that grants unique powers to the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, by which they may require any governemnt branch to provide them with documents, information, and whatever else is deemed necessary at a given moment for reasons of defense or the national interest. Doesn't this establish some type of supremacy over the other branches?

[Noriega] No. This article is to be used with a sense of judgment. There are some people who will surely want to minutely discuss the meaning of the word 'require'. There are always people who disagree with something; however, when you 'require,' you 'request.' I will give you a clear example: At a given moment, during an emergency or peace, the defense forces amy require, from the cartographic section of the Public Works, the cartographic material they have on hand -- which is considered classified material -- for use in a military operation, civic action, or any other kind of action within our corps. The cartographic section handles all the maps, charts, and cartographic secrets which are available only to a few. We may request a piece of information by saying we need the chart for coordinates 400-800, concerning Barien, because we need to carry out an operation or strategic work there. This is how we understand the word require and will continue to view it that way.

[Arosemena] Would the term require specifically include the executive branch at any given moment?

[Noriega] No, never, because the executive branch is the boss. If you are the mother of children, you do not expect them to ask for money; you give it to them, right?

[Arosemena] [laughs] Thus there is no danger of impudent children?

[Noriega] [laughs] No, there is no danger.

[Arosemena] Commander, the National Guard is a monolithic entity. This new defense force creates, in a sense, four generalships. Is there any danger that, at a given moment, the man who commands the Air Force will disagree with the man who commands the Armed Forces, thus provoking a military coup? Doesn't this encourage military coups within the organization?

[Noriega] Look, my dear Diana, in the first place the expression generalships sounds somewhat [laughs] harsh. At any rate, the National Guard today encompasses the Air Force, maritime operations, special forces, combat companies, and defense committees for the Canal. Is it not true that these organizations already exist within the organization? They do in fact exist. Is it not true that Torrijos took a trip one day and they instigated a coup? And it was not the chief of the Armed Forces or some such person. A coup can be instigated by anyone. Did Batista not instigate a coup when he was a sergeant? Thus, the concept of a coup does not apply to the organization -- it is men who fail, not organizations. The organizations are benevolent, but men misuse them. In any case we have to plan for the future and look toward 1999. How can we possibly continue with Law 44 and a police force equipped with berets and batons? This cannot be. A soldier who has a defense has a particular mission and characteristics.

We cannot, nor would the United States allow us to, assume responsibility for the security of the Panama Canal and put the police corps in charge of the anti-aircraft batteries. Therefore, we must be realistic about this concept. We must realize that, in order to assume custody and responsibility for the defense of the Panama Canal, we need other professional levels, different types of material, of training, men, plans, and another type of organization. You cannot maintain supervision of the Canal Zone with a police organization. You can function as a policeman in a police organization; however, we need an organization to defend the Panama Canal. It is not a question of waiting until the year 1999 -- as is the case with many things which have been turned over -- because we do not have the men to do it. The installations are nonexistent due to a lack of foresight. What we are doing now is the responsible thing -- admitting that something will happen in 1999. But history will say that this generation was honest, positive, pragmatic, and realistic in preparing the infrastructure for the year 2000.

[Arosemena] It seems to me that you speak little like a true military officer. Has a true military officer's dream come true with the creation of the National Defense Forces, which seem to be organized like an army?

[Noriega] Well, [laughs] it has been said that dreams are only dreams. I am the spokesman for the man in the corps. There are some brilliant young men in the corps, officers who represent a new professional concept. We must encourage them and enable them to develop their programs, their initiatives. We must develop this initiative. I am -- I repeat -- the spokesman for this initiative. They are positive, professional initiatives. We are not installing or removing presidents. We are not creating this law so that John Doe can become president. We have even included within this law -- and no one has mentioned this -- sanctions for disrespect of the Constitution, sanctions against rebellions, where...[Arosemena interrupts]

[Arosemena] But the law also establishes exemptions and privileges, General.

[Noriega] Which ones?

[Arosemena] Which ones?

[Noriega] Yes.

[Arosemena] There is an article which states that if any member of the armed forces does not like the gestures or attitudes of another individual, then he can arrest him.

[Noriega] No. You can see that subsequent portions of this article include a correction to this. It is stated that, prior to the arrest of any citizen, the Defense Force member must comply with the rules contained in our codes. It states that he must first show you an arrest warrant issued by a judge or appropriate authority. Second, he must read you your rights. Third, he must instruct you to follow him. If the citizen does not comply with the order, then the guard can arrest that person, because he is not complying with an order issued by a responsible authority. Thus, you can see that one article complements the other and that they must be read in sequence.

[Arosemena] Commander, you are a particularly astute man -- at least your friends and foes view you as such. You are aware of the facts that at this particular point in history the armed forces of any country would not win what we could call a popularity contest. With the creation of a defense law such as this, many things are surmised and it is necessary to understand it in its true context. What general message would you send the people?

[Noriega] My message would be this: The law is only a professional law created for an organization. The nonexistence of a modern law -- considering the one we had -- allowed the members of the organization to do things or to interfere in areas outside the scope of their professional responsibility. The people, which is a word used to represent the citizenry, must not be apprehensive. Quite the contrary -- I am sure that they feel satisfied becaue their armed forces have a law in which they maintain a sphere of control, an area of intervention, in which they are limited to a specific scope in terms of work. The Defense Forces are working to ensure the complete democratization of our country. The Defense Forces will work for the candidate who wins, with respect to the votes he receives. The Defense Forces will work to prevent support for an expeditiously chosen candidate, who immediately becomes a trap and a violation of the basic concepts of a freely cast and legally registered vote.

[Arosemena] Thank you very much, commander.

Nationalist Party Criticizes Law

PA040415 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] In a letter to General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Popular Nationalist Party (PNP) has stated that the organic law of the National Guard [as heard] establishes a structure of entities, powers, and authorizations that radically diverge from the letter and intent of the Constitution with regard to the concepts of national defense, public security, and the National Guard itself.

In the letter, which is signed by PNP President Olimpo Saez and other leaders, the party urges all Panamanian men in uniform to calmly reflect and make changes in the clauses of the law, which, it stresses, disrupt constitutional order.

UN INCLUDES CENTRAL AMERICAN ISSUE ON AGENDA

PA042236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2216 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpts] United Nations, 4 Oct (EFE) -- The General Commission of the 38th UN General Assembly today approved the inclusion of the Central American issue on the agenda.

Panamanian Vice President Jorge Illueca, president of the General Assembly, who chaired the meeting, decided to go along with a British suggestion that the subject not be put to a vote. The Nicaraguan proposal for inclusion was then approved by general consensus.

GUATEMALAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CONDECA COMMUNIQUE

PA032014 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] A communique issued tonight indicates that the Guatemalan, Salvadoran, Honduran, and Panamanian Armies have decided to unify efforts to face the problems that affect the Central American region in a coordinated and solidaristic manner. The main leaders of the armies and a high-ranking U.S. officer held a meeting in Guatemala yesterday.

General Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state; Eugenio Vides Casanova, Salvadoran defense minister; Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Panamanian National Guard, met with General Paul F. Gorman, commander of the U.S. Southern Command, at the Santo Tomas farm, 52 km south of Guatemala City. Gen Gorman attended the meeting as an invited observer.

The joint communique indicates that the participants in the meeting reviewed the current Central American situation in the face of the extracontinental Marxist-Leninist aggression, and that they reached the conclusion that the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, needs to be reactivated and that the armies of the isthmus must be strengthened in a standardized manner, using force both for the defense of democracy and for the protection and promotion of development.

The meeting, held at Guatemala's invitation, was carried out in complete secrecy, although the news about the visit of several high-ranking foreign military leaders was learned at midnight on Friday. It was confirmed early yesterday with the arrival of military planes from the countries at the Air Force installations in Guatemala City. The visitors traveled by helicopter from the airport to the Santo Tomas farm, the presidential vacation home in Escuintla Department.

The joint communique states that a new meeting to establish the procedures for the coordination of activities through CONDECA will be held after the governments represented in yesterday's meeting are officially briefed on the results. The document laments the absence of Costa Rica, which excused itself owing to emergency political-military reasons. It does not make any mention of Nicaragua.

In an interview tonight with the "Here's the World' newscast, Lieutenant Colonel Edgar Dominguez, public relations chief of the Guatemalan Army, referred to this aspect:

[Begin recording] [Dominguez] CONDECA was established in 1960, a year after the establishment of the Castro regime in Cuba. It was established owing to the Central American isthmus' need for defense in the face of a possible threat of communist penetration in Central America. For reasons that we are well aware of, CONDECA's basic structure suffered damages. There was a kind of a breakup. Owing to that weakness of CONDECA, Nicaragua fell into Sandinists hands. I would also like to stress that everyone felt that Somoza had to leave power, but no one in the United States or Central America thought that Nicaragua would fall into communist hands. Robelo's and Chamorro's widows [original members of the Nicaraguan Government Junta] did not think this would happen either.

[Reporter] Is Nicaragua currently a member of CONDECA?

[Dominguez] No.

[Reporter] Why not?

[Dominguez] For the same reason. It is the advance guard of that penetration of Marxism-Leninism that has been unable to show anywhere in the world that it is what the people, what the majority, want. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

MINISTERS SCORE STATEMENT BY NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

Protest to Nicaragua

PA050438 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Acting Costa Rican Foreign Minister Alfonso Carro Zuniga has sent the following protest note to acting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Nora Astorga:

On 1 October, Commander Humberto Ortega made a statement to the effect that Sandinist troops will enter Honduras or Costa Rica in pursuit of rebels who have attacked Sandinist positions as a result of the escalation of clashes. Ortega stated that the Sandinist troops will penetrate as far as 500 meters into either Honduran or Costa Rican territory, and that the Sandinists will fire from Nicaragua on the two countries when they are attacked.

Ortega said that the Costa Rican and Honduran Governments have erased the borders, and that those areas have now become a no-man's-land. For this reason, the Sandinists now feel free to operate in this territory, which clearly represents a threat to Nicaraguan sovereignty and integrity.

In view of this, we not only present our vigorous protest to the illustrious Nicaraguan Government, but we assert that the very first time this threat is actually carried out, the Costa Rican Government will respond with every means at its disposal.

This action by Costa Rica will have as its purpose the legitimate defense of the people and sovereignty of Costa Rica, the note signed by Dr Alfonso Carro Zuniga said in conclusion.

Presidency Minister Assails Nicaragua

PA041528 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 3 Oct (DPA) --Fernando Berrocal, Costa Rican minister of the presidency, has compared the nine FSLN commanders with the ETA (Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization), the PLO, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in what appears to be the harshest official government statement made up to now about the nine Sandinist commanders.

Regarding the recent statement by Commander Humberto Ortega about deciding to enter Costa Rican territory "if necessary," Minister Berrocal said: "If the commanders -- who apparently have taken a place to the left of the ultraleft in which there is only room for the ETA, the PLO, and 'Arafat or the regime of al-Qadhdhafi -- commit the blunder and historical irresponsibility of militarily attacking Costa Rica, the reaction this would cause in the friendly democracies of the continent would be of a magnitude not even imagined by the government in Managua."

He added: "We are not frightened by the threats of Ortega Saavedra, whom one would have to tell to stop sowing the wind or he will reap a whirlwind and an uncontrollable hurricane."

Berrocal added that "Ortega has recognized that the Sandinist army attacked and destroyed the Penas Blancas customs post, and not satisfied with displaying a cynicism proper to a terrorist and not a high-ranking chief of state, he threatens to invade us, which all Costa Ricans repudiate."

Berrocal traveled to Caracas on Saturday, where he explained to President Herrera Campins the extent of the "aggression by Nicaragua against Costa Rica on 28 September."

GENSCHER SAYS NO MORE AID TO NICARAGUA, DEPARTS

PA040415 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2031 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] San Jose, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher announced here today that his government may renew its economic aid to El Salvador, but that it will no longer offer new financial aid to Nicaragua.

At the end of his 3-day visit to Costa Rica, the German minister noted that his country will continue to offer international support to the Central American area, "which is an underdeveloped area in need of aid."

Before leaving for the United States, Genscher said that the FRG has offered to review relations between Bonn and San Salvador, and to consider renewing its economic aid to El Salvador.

As for Nicaragua, the German diplomat maintained that programs currently underway will not be interrupted but that there will be no new financial aid "until some appropriate time in the future."

The German foreign minister has for the last 3 days chaired a meeting of FRG ambassadors in Central America and the Caribbean, in which a careful analysis of the situation in the area was undertaken.

He offered his government's aid in contribution to Costa Rica's democratic development.

Genscher also met with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, who declared at the end of their 2 hours of talks that the two countries' relations were at a very high level.

The German diplomats meeting in this capital released a declaration of support for the "Contadora Group" (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia) and for the "achievements of its objective."

Genscher, who begins an official visit to the United States today, said that he will "open talks" with the government of that ally on the Central American crisis, "which certainly does not imply obedience to U.S. policy." Hans-Dietrich Genscher has made three trips to Costa Rica in the last 3 years.

HAVANA CITES U.S. ENVOY'S 'WARNING' TO NICARAGUA

PA042257 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica Curtin Winsor has threatened Nicaragua with U.S. military aggression in the event of an armed clash between the two Central American nations.

Winsor declared that the U.S. Government will not tolerate armed actions on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border, warning that Washington is willing to defend Costa Rica.

Nicaraguan-Costa Rican relations have deteriorated recently as a result of the San Jose government's acquiescence in actions carried out by counterrevolutionary bands operating from Costa Rica.

On 28 September, the Nicaraguan border post at Penas Blancas was attacked and destroyed by an armed group based in Costa Rica, while at the same time the Costa Rican authorities insist that Alberto Monge's government is neutral.

EL SALVADOR

EDUCATION OFFICIALS HIT LITERACY CAMPAIGN MURDERS

PA404508 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 1 Oct 83 p 2

[Excerpts] "If the murders of literacy workers continue, it may be necessary to suspend the literacy campaign being conducted by the Education Ministry," Education Ministry officials Carlos Aquilino Duarte Funes and Ramon Ernesto Rdoriguez Rivas said yesterday.

The officials held a press conference in which they condemned the murder of literacy workers Jose Maria Hernandez and Oscar Augusto Aguirre. The Secret Anticommunist Army, ESA, has claimed responsibility for these deaths.

This type of incident is indicative of an increase in violence in the country, and more crises are being generated because the consequences are not being taken into account.

Minister Duarte Funes said that if the literacy campaign were to be suspended, 250,000 persons would be affected.

Hernandez and Aguirre were seized near the adult education offices on 9 September and their bodies, bearing signs of torture, were found days later near the national gymnasium. The two men were buried as unidentified persons, but the Education Ministry had the bodies exhumed and identified there. The ESA, claiming responsibility for these deaths, accused the victims of "being members of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL."

Duarte Funes and Rodriguez Rivas said that the Education Ministry has asked the authorities to investigate the matter, since it affects government efforts to reduce the number of illiterate people in the country, which is currently 2 million people.

REGIME'S INACTION, U.S. DEPENDENCE CONDEMNED

PA040403 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "The Government's Attitude Toward Strikes"]

[Excerpts] Various government agencies -- the Urban Housing Institute, the Social Security Institute, and the Public Works Ministry, among others -- have held strikes in the past few weeks to demand wage increases to meet the high cost of living.

Thus far, the government does not appear to be interested in settling these strikes. Perhaps it expects the strikers to abandon their struggle or die of hunger. Such an attitude on the part of the government only proves its highly irresponsible attitude or a desire to further complicate the situation. This would only serve to destabilize the government, which already has a weak foundation and is in no condition to confront the progressively mounting threat of a general strike.

At present, everyone seeks a wage increase and no one accepts or tries to understand the fact that the treasury is nearly empty. This is because the government has been unable to revitalize the economy, create new jobs, or rejuvenate enterprises that went bankrupt, and has refused to issue a decree granting a grace period for filing income tax reports. Apparently by increasing the price of revenue stamps, the government hoped to collect sufficient funds to solve its serious economic problems.

Yet it must also be sadly admitted that Salvadorans daily become more dependent on the United States. We have become beggars to the most powerful nation on earth. The day the gringos no longer have the desire to supply us with the oxygen necessary for survival, we will immediately die. This is a sad and unfortunate fact. We are in the same position as the Cubans. On the day that the USSR no longer wishes to give them aid, they will starve to death.

Meanwhile, the government is resting on its laurels, depending solely on U.S. aid, which, for better or worse, we are receiving, albeit in small amounts.

The origins of social unrest do not lie in communism, terrorism, or guerrilla movements. They are found in the clamor of a population that is starving while a few high government officials and persons in official circles prefer things to remain as is as they continue offering toast after toast in various hotels in this capital.

RADIOS CADENA CENTRAL, 1080 SUSPEND NEWSCASTS

PA040046 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Oct 83 p 13

[Paid advertisement placed by San Salvador Radio Cadena Central; dated San Salvador, 30 September 1983]

[Excerpts] Appreciation and Explanation

The president and general manager of Radio Cadena Centeral and Cadena 1080, together with the personnel of the two stations, sincerely thank all those who have demonstrated total indignation at the frequent attacks on these commercial stations and at the latest criminal dynamite attack on our main offices; actions that resulted in considerable loss of morale and material damage and that had unexpected repercussions for all of the media in our homeland.

We express particular thanks to the associations to which we proundly belong: the Association of Salvadoran Advertising Agencies [Asociacion de Medios Publicitarios Salvadorenos]; the Salvadoran Broadcasters Association, ASPER; and the National Association of Private Enterprise, ANEP.

We express gratitude to the advertising agencies and clients who have always demonstrated their appreciation. Many thanks also to the military authorities who offered us protection, and to our large audience who daily share our enjoyable programs as well as our bitter moments. Many thanks to all our friends.

Our press department's newscast has always been known for its factual and objective coverage of the news, devoid of passion or yellow journalism. We have never been involved in politics, nor have we criticized the actions of public or private officials. This has never been our policy, because we never broadcast our own opinions.

However, over the years we have reported remarks by presidents, ministers, general directors, private businessmen, and various officials who wished to express their feelings, a right guaranteed under the freedom of expression we have always enjoyed.

In view of the incidents which have occured, we wish to clarify once again that:

1. Radio Cadena Central has broadcast political parties' programs. These programs have always been the product and responsibility of the parties. The programs were broadcast as "paid advertisements," and the media have never assumed responsibility for them.

2. The undersigned and shareholders in the associations that own these stations are not members of political parties, nor will they become members as long as they continue to occupy their positions.

3. No politicians or policy makers are involved in our stations' decisionmaking processes.

4. Despite this clarification, expressing truths which have always been known in the media we operate, the undersigned has decided to:

a) Suspend all daily newscasts and mini-newscasts.

b) Suspend all political programs or similar propaganda.

In conclusion, we ask all extremist groups to allow us to exist and operate in peace, since many Salvadoran families depend on our stations. To our friends and to those who are not our friends, please help us continue to exist

San Salvador, 30 September 1983

[Signed] Enrique Restrepo Sigui

GUERRILLAS STOP TRAFFIC TO SUCHITOTO 3 OCT

PA042324 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Today, Monday, the leftists began stopping all vehicles traveling to Suchitoto, as reported by passengers in some vehicles that passed through the area early this morning. They said that heavily armed guerrillas are again on the highway demanding war taxes and food from passengers.

The leftists are coming and going as they please since the recent suspension of the military patrol on sectors of the highway leading to La Bermuda, Monteca, and nearby towns. The people of that region have requested that the authorities increase their vigilance.

Meanwhile, no military source has been able to confirm a report that soldiers captured by guerrillas in the northern part of Tenancingo Municipality escaped. According to a sketchy report received today from Tejutepeque, the soldiers killed 23 guerrillas and confiscated their arms during the escape.

The Army's counterinsurgency operations initiated last week after the attacks on Tenancingo are continuing in that area. It has been learned thus far that more than 70 soldiers captured by leftists in Tenancingo have been turned over to the Salvadoran Red Cross, but not officers or NCO's.

FMLN REPORTS RECOVERY OF NUEVO EDEN DE SAN JUAN

PA050409 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] This is a summary of the FMLN's activities on Tuesday, a day of victories.

In Nuevo Eden de San Juan, our revolutionary forces defeated a company of troops from Cabanas Department protecting that fortified position in northern San Miguel Department. In Nuevo Eden de San Juan, following 2 and 1/2 hours of fighting, our forces neutralized more than 50 percent of the town's garrison. The results of the engagement in Nuevo Eden de San Juan are as follows: 20 prisoners and 40 casualties -- 14 dead and 26 wounded, including one of the lieutenants who commanded that enemy force. The remaining enemy units in Nuevo Eden de San Juan were scattered.

The following is a list of the important materiel recovered in Nuevo Eden de San Juan: an 81-mm mortar; a .50-cal machinegun; a 70-mm mortar; 21,700 rounds of 7.72-mm and 5.56-mm ammunition; 700 rounds for the .50-cal machinegun; 29 90-mm cannon rounds; 42 81-mm mortar rounds; 25 70-mm mortar rounds; rounds for mortars that should not concern Vides Casanova because we are going to [passage indistinct].

FARABUNDO MARTI VIEWS KISSINGER'S VISIT

PA041556 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Henry Kissinger, the promoter of a policy of bombings, begins a tour of the Central American countries on Sunday. He has already announced that he is not planning to hold talks with the Central American revolutionary leaders.

Kissinger has served as secretary of state of the U.S. imperialist government and promoted massive criminal bombings against the heroic Vietnamese people in an effort to make the strong-willed Vietnamese revolutionary patriots surrender.

Kissinger will come to our country to meet with regime officials, oligarchs and militarymen to continue promoting Reagan's warmongering and interventionist policy against our people.

FURTHER ON 'PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT' IN CHALATENANGO

PA042003 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] [Passage indistinct] fishing and farming cooperatives, the strengthening of popular stores, and [words indistinct] installation of [words indistinct] and cobbler shops, and administrative and technical training.

In the health field, in addition to (?strengthening) popular clinics, the junta has prepared an ambitious health campaign, including [word indistinct] nutritional, anti-malarial and [word indistinct].

In the educational field, plans include teachers training and the continuation of the great literacy campaign already underway in territories under our control in Chalatenango.

In the defense and [words indistinct] our territories will be concentrated on engineering works to provide shelter against the brutal air attacks, and the [word indistinct]

system will be expanded. [passage indistinct] sanitary service. The systematic [word indistinct] of orphans will be organized, [words indistinct] families of combatants without sustenance.

These are the basic points of the national [words indistinct] program, which include the people's essential needs: food, health, and education. Neither the [word indistinct] Apaneca Pact campaigns nor elections called by the oligarchs [words indistinct] battles against [words indistinct] in cities and countryside, in factories and [word indistinct] we will win a dignified life. Our strength [words indistinct].

We will now broadcast a message by our Companera Maria, who was elected president of the first Subregional Junta of the People's Government [Junta Sub Regional del Poder Popular en Chalatenango] in Chalatenango on (?25) September:

[Begin recording] From Chalatenango, a territory under our people's control, we send greetings to all our companeros (?in all parts of the country

Effective (?today) there will be a subregional government in Chalatenango, for which I have been elected president. For me, this election means that I have assumed a great responsibility toward the people; at the same time, I am very (?pleased) with the confidence that the masses have shown in me.

We want all peoples' governments to know that we have a government program that will be debated and approved by the rank and file. The following is our immediate plan: to achieve total literacy in territories under our control, and at the same time promote a health campaign, install fishing cooperatives, and [word indistinct] shop.

We take this opportunity to invite all those [words indistinct] who have abandoned their land in territories under our control, to return and cultivate the land again. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Havana on 'People's Government'

FL041547 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1406 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] According to Radio Farabundo Marti, the first insurgent subregional government in El Salvador has been organized in the northern Department of Chalatenango. The guerrilla radio station reported that the recently created executive unit consists of a junta headed by the peasant leader Maria [no surname supplied], 33 years old, who has participated for 10 years in the organized struggle of Salvadoran farmers.

The decision to create this administrative organization was taken at an assembly of the People's Government on 25 September, according to the guerrilla radio station.

This first insurgent subregional government will be in charge of production, the people's economy, judicial matters, and social services, according to Radio Farabundo Marti, which added that guerrilla forces now control 90 percent of Chalatenango Department.

Of the 33 towns included in Chalatenango, 27 have been liberated by the FMLN and consolidated in the politico-military sense.

All of the areas under guerrilla control in Chalatenango, located about 75 kilometers north of San Salvador, will benefit from intensive literacy campaigns carried out by specialized brigades organized by the rebels.

Salvadoran sources have announced the massacres perpetrated by death squads in the capital and in inland areas. More than 12 corpses of persons tortured and riddled with bullets have been discovered in different parts of San Salvador and other towns. In recent weeks, using any pretext, the death squads have increased their murders of civilians.

HAVANA RADIO REPORTS ARREST OF LABOR LEADER

PA010226 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Rosendo Mejia, leader of the labor union of the Salvadoran Institute of Urban Housing, IVU, was kidnapped last Monday, and according to reports it is feared he has been murdered.

IVU employees have been on strike since 29 August demanding a 25 percent salary increase and the rehiring of dismissed companeros.

HAVANA ON OQUELI INTERVIEW WITH MEXICAN DAILY

PA031425 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla leader Hector Oqueli has expressed doubts about the interest and authority that the so-called Peace Commission of the Salvadoran regime has in finding a negotiated solution to that nation's conflict. In an interview published in the Mexican newspaper EL DIA, Oqueli stressed that this commission wants to link peace negotiations with FMLN-FDR's participation in the elections that have been prepared by Alvaro Magana's regime. We don't reject elections as a democratic instrument, he added, but we oppose those convoked by a regime that has killed 40,000 Salvadorans.

Meanwhile, Radio Venceremos issued a communique stating that the guerrilla fronts which participated in the Bogota talks maintain their willingness to hold a dialogue with conditions in order to find the path to peace and social justice. Other reports from El Salvador disclose that the regime's Air Force has continued its sixth consecutive day of indiscriminate bombings against civilians in Tenancingo, Usulutan Department.

HAVANA CITES ARCHBISHOPRIC ON OPPRESSION

PA292312 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Archbishopric's Legal Aid Office has charged that in August the repressive forces of the Salvadoran regime assassinated 262 defenseless civilians for political reasons. This Catholic entity states in a document that the regular Army is responsible for 156 of these crimes and that the other victims were killed by paramilitary bands supported and encouraged by the regime.

The document states that in August, the Legal Aid Office received 80 reports of persons arrested or missing, including 5 peasant leaders and 3 teachers. It has also been reported that the body of university Professor Pedro Florez Tello, who had been kidnapped on 13 September, was found in San Salvador. He had been shot.

Another report says that Santiago Hernandez, secretary general of the Single Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions, has been kidnapped in San Salvador's downtown sector.

GUATEMALA

UNHCR SAYS NO GUERRILLAS IN MEXICAN CAMPS

PA012000 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 30 Sep (EFE) -- There are no guerrillas in the Guatemalan refugee camps in Mexico, Waldo Villalpando a representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees, told EFE today.

Villalpando was denying Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade's report that there are guerrillas in some refugee camps in Mexico. Villalpando told EFE: "I would say that the information is not true, because there are no guerrillas in refugee camps in Mexico."

He added that members of the UN Office of the High Commission for Refugees, together with Mexican authorities who are taking care of refugees, have never found any arms or guerrillas in those sites where the Guatemalans are staying.

It has been reported from Guatemala that Foreign Minister Andrade said that there are approximately 12,000 refugees in Mexico. Seventy percent are old people and women and children, according to unofficial reports. Villalpando told EFE that the latest refugee census showed approximately 37,000 refugees. The flow of refugees has not stopped, but has recently diminished, he said.

ARMY KILLS ONE 'SUBVERSIVE' IN BAJA VERAPAZ

PA040052 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 3 Oct 83 p 7

[Text] One subversive was killed in an armed clash between rebels and a military patrol in the village of Najquitob de Tactic, Baja Verapaz, on Friday, 30 September, according to reports released yesterday by the Guatemalan Army's public information office.

The Army seized a modern rifle, fragmentation grenades, and personal equipment from the dead man, while his companeros fled, leaving several knapsacks behind.

The same source indicated that a group of instructors from the National Forestry Institute was ambushed yesterday, 2 October, while working near the village of San Lucas Quipar in Coban Municipality. The rebels also managed to wound Inspector Vasquez Morales, who was taken to a hospital.

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK TALKS WITH UK ON BELIZE

FL050038 Bridgetown CANA in English 2340 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemala City, Oct 4, CANA-REUTER -- Guatemala is to seek new talks with Britain on the future of Belize, Vice Foreign Minister Federico Fahsen Ortega told REUTER. Belize became independent from Britain two years ago but London has kept some 1,800 troops there to guard against any invasion by Guatemala, which has long claimed sovereignty over Belize.

Fahsen reiterated that Guatemala would not hold direct talks with the Belize Government and that its territorial claims must be settled in negotiations with Britain. Previous talks have reached no conclusion. He also reaffirmed that Guatemala claimed the whole of Belize and not just its southern part as previously claimed by the government of General Efrain Rios Montt.

A government spokesman said the withdrawal of British troops was not a central issue and that Guatemala had no intention of invading a territory it considered its own.

PAPER ANALYZES GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN C.A.

PA040408 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 3 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Central America Divided"]

[Text] The high-level military meeting held on Saturday, 1 October, at the "Santo Tomas" presidential farm, attended by the commander of the Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Honduran Armed Forces, and by the chief of the U.S. Southern Command stationed in Panama, devoted a great deal of attention to the new geopolitical situation in Central America.

The Central American isthmus is no longer a geopolitical entity. Indeed, it should now be viewed as containing three distinct segments. One is formed by the so-called "northern triangle," which includes Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras. In the center lies Nicaragua, a country which has become an island at the heart of the isthmus. In the south, also isolated from its Western neighbors, lies Costa Rica.

The need to reactivate the CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] as a means of presenting a common front against communism was thoroughly stressed. It seems unnecessary to mention that the expansionist threat from Cuba and Nicaragua, as well as Costa Rica's absence from the high-level military meeting, clearly define the division that currently characterizes the region. Costa Rica did not attend the meeting of military chiefs because it has not had an army since 1948. The U.S. ambassador to San Jose, Curtin Winsor, has nevertheless already declared that his country will tolerate no additional Nicaraguan acts of aggression against Costa Rica. He warned against a repetition of such incidents as the attack launched by the Sandinists last week against Costa Rican border installations following the anti-Sandinists' action against the Penas Blancas customs post.

Although Costa Rica is part of Central America in both a geographical and political sense, it is more properly thought of as a Central American country. In addition, Costa Rica has enjoyed a democratic system for many years, while its neighbors, such as Nicaragua, have had authoritative, dynastic governments.

Somoza's fall marked the end of dictatorial governments in Central America, but Nicaragua soon went to the other extreme by falling under a socialist-oriented dictatorship. Somoza's ouster, however, as we have noted, prompted other regimes to relinquish power. Honduras is now under a civilian, democratically-elected government. Guatemala has also broken the dictatorial pattern and is now in a period of transition, seeking democracy through free elections, while El Salvador, though still embroiled in civil war, is trying to seek a rational solution through an agreement with leftist groups that would allow all parties to submit themselves to the people's will in elections. Nicaragua, under increasing pressure, will also have to move toward Western democracy sooner or later. Central America can no longer return to an old, obsolete pattern of government that has now been discarded. The world is turning toward democracy and we cannot avoid that trend. Democracy must be established through free elections that guarantee and respect the people's will as expressed at the polls.

PEOPLE COMPLAIN OF POLICE ABUSE, HARASSMENT

PA300408 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy, today delivered a protest note to the general director of police because of the large number of complaints received from people who say they are being harassed by certain policemen.

In the note addressed to Colonel [name indistinct] de la Cruz, it is said that many citizens are upset over searches conducted to find criminals, outlaws, or kidnapped persons. The note added that often policemen use these searches to commit abuses, apply unnecessary fines, or mistreat people.

Cerezo Arevalo said that the capital is again experiencing a climate of uncertainty and that taking walks at night is no longer a normal activity. The note added that policemen should protect the citizens and punish those who commit abuses. Therefore, police authorities must take drastic measures to reduce to a minimum the inconveniences caused to honest citizens during actions to control illegal activities.

HAVANA CITES GUATEMALAN POLITICIAN ON OIL POLICY

PA300349 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemalan oil will be a great (?means) to further enrich the transnationals and pilfer this nonrenewable resource, which in reality is the Guatemalan people's patrimony, Guillermo Toriello, prestigious Guatemalan politician, said in Nicaragua. Toriello, who is also the president of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, said that with the new oil law -- which has been in effect since last Saturday -- it has been established that General Oscar Mejia Victores' regime follows a policy of total subjection to the transnationals' interests. Guillermo Toriello concluded by saying that these laws have to be abolished so that petroleum and other natural resources can only be exploited by the state for the Guatemalan people's benefit.

BRIEFS

OIL SALES -- Guatemalan Energy and Mines Minister Alejandro Sigfrido Contreras has revealed that Guatemala has made its first direct oil shipment and collected in excess of $4 million. Contreras added that the country had sold 152,000 barrels of crude oil at $26.48 per barrel. He also said that the country has approved a new oil law, which includes strong incentives for foreign companies which might be interested in drilling for possible Guatemalan oil deposits. [Summary] [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Sep 83 p 2 PA]

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT ISSUES 'FORCEFUL' WARNING TO NICARAGUA

PA050317 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0008 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government warned the Nicaraguan Government today that it will not "tolerate foreign attacks or incursions, and will make use of all of its resources to defend the fatherland and our national dignity." This "forceful" statement, part of a communique from the executive branch, was prompted by a statement by Sandinist Commander Humberto Ortega, leader of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces, that "Nicaraguan troops might attack Honduras at any moment."

The Honduran Government stressed that the warning is directed at "the aggressive pro-Cuba Managua regime, Mr Ortega, and his Soviet bloc advisers." The Honduran Government also reiterated that it "continues to support the peace efforts of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia), and that it has proven this by ratifying the document of objectives that was drafted by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Central American countries.

The Honduran Government communique says: "Our desire for peace is firm and will remain so."

It adds, however, that "this does not mean that the government is not determined -- with the firm support of the people and of its armed branch (the Armed Forces) -- to keep our sovereignty and territorial integrity intact, and we are willing to make the greatest sacrifices in so doing."

Prot sts EPS Territorial Violations

PA040435 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 3 Oct 83 p 30

[Press communique]

[Text] The Honduran Government, acting through the Foreign Ministry, has lodged a formal protest with the Nicaraguan Government concerning three incursions by members of the Sandinist People's Army into our national territory, violating our sovereignty and the human rights and property of Honduran citizens.

The first of these incursions took place on 18 September at 2300 in the village of Tapalchi, El Paraiso Department, when 50 members of the EPS entered Honduran territory and damaged the property of Mr Joaquin Ramos, killing two of his horses.

On 19 September at 2000, the EPS again entered Honduran territory near Trojes, in El Paraiso Department, and seized Mr Francisco Arriola and his son, Miguel, both Honduran citizens, whom they took near the banks of the Guano River and interrogaged for several hours before releasing them.

The third violation took place on 21 September at 2130 when members of the EPS opened fire inside Honduran territory with mortars and machineguns, setting fire to a store valued at 25,000 lempiras in the village of Las Vegas, Trojes jurisdiction, El Paraiso Department.

In the protest note sent to the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Honduran Acting Foreign Minister Arnulfo Pineda Lopez asked the Nicaraguan Government to promptly investigate the incidents and punish those responsible.

Tegucigalpa, D.C. 30 September 1983.

SUAZO CORDOVA RESPONDS TO HERRERA CAMPINS LETTER

PA040238 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Oct 83 p 48

[Text] Tegucigalpa, D.C. 29 September 1983.

His Excellency Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela

Caracas, Venezuela

Dear Mr President and friend:

I have received the letter, dated 14 September, which you and the other presidents of the Contadora Group member nations sent me, and which I am belatedly answering today, because of my absence from the country for reasons of health.

The Honduran foreign minister informed me in a timely fashion from the city of Panama about the progress and results of the multilateral negotiations of the last joint meeting of foreign ministers.

From the beginning, my government has sought to contribute to a peaceful international and regional solution to the various problems confronting Central America. In that regard, I instructed Foreign Minister Paz Barnica to make every effort to draft a document that takes the legal, political, economic, social, and security aspects of the present crisis into account, and establishes, as the foundations of a serious commitment for future negotiations within a multilateral framework, the proper mechanisms for international supervision and vigilance, to verify the various agreements reached.

I find that the draft Document of Objectives adopted by consensus by the foreign ministers contains the six points included in the Honduran peace proposal of 23 March 1982, and could well contribute to promoting an international and regional solution through diplomatic channels, as long as the terms of reference contained therein are based on a firm political commitment. Therefore, my government affirms its fervent desire to reach a responsible understanding based on peace, democracy, security, and cooperation in the development of Central America, using as a starting point the draft Document of Objectives adopted in Panama on 9 September 1983.

As you know, Nicaragua has requested that the UN General Assembly debate the Central American situation. I believe this initiative by Nicaragua violates the compromise agreement between Honduras and Nicaragua not to resort to international organizations as long as the search for a solution to the Central American problems remains within the purview of the Contadora Group.

Nicaragua's request to introduce the issue for debate at the UN General Assembly would obstruct the peace initiative undertaken by the Contadora Group, placing consideration of Central American problems within the context of the East-West confrontation, rather than a continental context, and frustrating the noble efforts of Contadora to achieve regional peace, which Honduras supports in good faith. Should Nicaragua continue to insist on frustrating these positive and well-intended efforts, Honduras could then be forced to reconsider its position on the Document of Objectives.

With confidence in the Contadora Group, my government reiterates to Your Excellency and Venezuelan foreign minister its recognition of your valuable contribution to this important and historic task.

I reiterate to Your Excellency my highest consideration and special regard.

Roberto Suazo Cordova, constitutional president of Honduras

NICARAGUAN CUSTOMS OFFICER AT LAS MANOS EVACUATED

PA032304 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Oct 83 pp 2, 3

[Text] The Las Manos Customs Office, (Honduran Sector) -- The Nicaraguan customs offices here have been completely abandoned as a result of the latest armed attacks by forces that are opposed to the Sandinist regime, according to Honduran soldiers who are on guard duty in the area.

The Sandinist army ordered the evacuation of civilian employees and reinforced its positions by installing long-range weapons aimed at Honduran territory, fearing an imminent attack by the "patriots" who hold strong positions in Nicaragua.

The defense of national sovereignty in the area has been entrusted to the territorial forces command, headquartered at El Progreso, in Yohros, and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Moises Menoz Gonzalez. The local guards are led by a lieutenant named Moya, who was previously assigned to the Honduran-Salvadoran border.

According to information supplied to LA PRENSA, the Sandinists have fallen back to a nearby hill, where they have emplaced heavy artillery and have suspended traffic in the area for an indefinite time.

Still, the Honduran troops remain on alert, as they have received specific instructions not to permit any violation of Hondurans' territorial integrity, regardless of adverse weather conditions that are, in fact, nearly unbearable for most citizens.

It is worth mentioning, by the way, that none of the soldiers who are guarding our national sovereignty will have the day off today, which is "Honduran Soldiers' Day," clear evidence of the responsibility shown by our armed forces in fulfilling their constitutional duties.

It must be added that our soldiers have at no time shown an aggressive attitude toward the Sandinists, despite the nervous tension observed among the Sandinist troops as a result of the offensive launched by the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN).

ALVAREZ MARTINEZ STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF NAVY

PA020142 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 29 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] "We are trained and equipped to defeat any criminal, subversive, or seditious attack on our coastal regions," General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the armed forces, said in Puerto Cortes during an event commemorating the 118th anniversary of the Honduran Navy. This part of the Honduran Armed Forces was incorporated as the fourth branch of the army following its modernization in 1966.

Alvaro Martinez, who represented Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova (commander in chief of the armed forces) at the event, said that the geopolitical problems that developed throughout the world produced the need in the last 10 years to create a modern navy, whose personnel and equipment reflect high technical efficiency, to exercise strict and permanent surveillance over our territorial waters, and to defend our national territory, which is "under the constant threat of great danger." He said that the security of our maritime areas is necessary for the stability of our constitutional government's institutions, for the physical integrity of our territory, and for the continued existence of the Hondurans as a free and sovereign people who have, of their own free will, chosen democratic systems for political and social coexistence.

"We are struggling bravely to raise an impregnable front in Honduras against the advances of international communism, and the Navy has an important and decisive role in this effort," Alvarez Martinez added.

Alvarez Martinez stressed that "our seas are open paths for men of peace, but they are also open to aggressive attacks that are converging on our homeland from the redoubts of Marxist totalitarianism."

During the ceremony, several officers, pioneers in this military branch, were decorated. Commanders of patrol boats and other prominent personnel also received decorations.

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS -- Tegucigalpa, 22 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Armed Forces has announced the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Alejandro Gutierrez Minera as new commander of the Regional Military Training and Security Center, CREMS, to replace Lieutenant Colonel Finlando Armijo Ucles, who has been transferred to the Honduran Armed Forces Command and Staff School. Other appointments include Lieutenant Colonel Lazaro Avila Soleno as inspector general of the Army, replacing Lieutenant Colonel Cesar Augusto Madariaga Andino, who will assume command of the 3d Infantry Battalion. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2204 GMT 22 Sep 83 PA]

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS OF INTERVENTION THREAT

PA041627 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] New York -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman warned yesterday of the imminent threat of direct military intervention against Nicaragua by the United States if the present course of action by the Reagan administration is not corrected. D'Escoto was the main speaker at a solidarity event with Nicaragua and Central America organized by the Riverside Church on 2 and 3 October. The event included films on Nicaragua, exhibits of Nicaraguan photographs and arts and crafts, lectures on the situation in Nicaragua and Central America, and a play.

The foreign minister said that whether the U.S. people concur or not, murders are being committed daily in Central America on their behalf and with their tax contributions. He urged those present to demonstrate that their democracy is still working so that people are respected and no more crimes are committed on their behalf.

BORGE DENIES POLICY OF MILITARY INCURSIONS

PA040504 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The Hague, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Nicaragua will repel attacks on its territory but it will not enter foreign territory, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said today at a news conference here. Borge denied reports citing Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega as saying that Nicaragua would pursue the counterrevolutionaries beyond Nicaragua's border.

Ortega's statements were misinterpreted by the press, Borge said, who added: "We are not going to enter Honduran or Costa Rican territory, despite the inevitable provocations to which we are prey."

Borge is in The Netherlands as a guest of that country's universities within a tour of Europe that has already taken him to France, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Italy. Borge will go to the FRG on Wednesday before returning to Nicaragua.

He explained that he told politicians in The Netherlands that Nicaragua is suffering the consequences of war: "The people are going hungry and we are thus asking the Government of the Netherlands for 10,000 tons of cereals and 5,000 tons of corn. We asked for this aid in June, but thus far we have not received a response, either yes or no." However, Borge said he was optimistic that the answer would be favorable.

In regard to recent attacks from neighboring countries and the threats to its ports, Borge said that the counterrevolutionaries "are attacking from abroad because they do not have the people's support in Nicaragua for their actions."

Referring to the efforts of the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela -- to achieve a negotiated solution to Central America's conflicts, Borge denied that Nicaragua chose to agree to participate in the negotiations because it was under attack or because the U.S. fleet prowled its coasts."

"We have always been willing to negotiate and have always pursued the same policy, because we are in favor of peace and negotiations," Borge pointed out.

"The U.S. ships can remain off our coasts or leave; either way, they neither contribute to the negotiations nor intimidate us," Borge indicated, adding: "We will participate in the negotiations with or without ships off our coasts, and with or without U.S. troops in Honduras."

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLANE FROM HONDURAS DOWNED

PA050025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2350 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Managua, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A plane belonging to the forces determined to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government was brought down today, Tuesday, by Sandinist anti-aircraft batteries in the north central sector of the country, according to information released by the Foreign Ministry this afternoon.

The aircraft took off from somewhere in Olancho, in Honduran territory, carrying weapons and ammunition for the "counterrevolutionary" columns fighting the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) in this country's northern mountains, the Foreign Ministry sources added.

Communique on Downed Plane

PA050425 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] EPS [Sandinist People's Army] antiaircraft units shot down a fourth Somozist counterrevolutionary plane and captured several members of its crew who had been involved in acts of genocide against the populations of Managua, Chinandega, Esteli, Masaya, and Leon during the civil war, according to a communique released by the Defense Ministry. The following is the text of the communique:

The Defense Ministry announces:

1. That on 3 October at 0900 near Los Cedros, 25 km to the north of Rio Blanco, in the mountains of Matagalpa Department, EPS antiaircraft batteries shot down a DC-3C military aircraft carrying supplies and offering support to counterrevolutionary groups which, under pressure from our forces, are fleeing to their sanctuary in Honduras.

2. The counterrevolutionaries' military plane took off from the El Aguacate airstrip in Catacama, Olancho Department, in Honduras. The airstrip was recently built as a joint project by the engineering corps of the U.S. and Honduran Armies as part of a military plan for the construction and repair of airstrips in that country.

3. The serial number of the stricken aircraft reads as follows: MSCR Douglas Aircraft, COH MSGRSN 16-493, Date 5-45, Military SN 99841 (Corbett Tail) BFA, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma [word indistinct] Certificate A669.

4. When the enemy plane hit the ground it was quickly surrounded by members of the Sandinist People's Militia from Los Cedros, who captured the pilot, the copilot, and the flight engineer, all of whom were wounded. The militia forces also located two members of the crew who were killed during the incident.

5. The crew of the downed enemy plane included seven Somozist counterrevolutionaries, two of whom bailed out as their plane plunged to earth. Our forces are currently pursuing those mercenaries.

6. The names of the captured crew members are: former National Guard Major Roberto Amador Alvarez, former National Guard Captain Hugo Reinaldo Aguilar Mendez, and aircraft mechanic Jaime Law Ramos.

7. The material seized from the downed plane included medicine, ammunition, and nearly 4,000 pounds of supplies.

Managua, 4 October 1983. Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry

OFFICIALS, COSTA RICANS DISCUSS BORDER PROBLEMS

PA042212 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Representatives from the State Council met with an unoffficial delegation from the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly today at noon in Penas Blancas to find a solution to the border problem, which has been aggravated recently by counterrevolutionary attacks.

The delegation from the Costa Rican Assembly toured the Penas Blancas customs post, which was destroyed a few days ago by counterrevolutionaries.

During the meeting, Deputy Commander Rafael Solis said:

[Begin Solis recording] Of course we are completely certain that the counterrevolutionary forces began their attack from Costa Rica. Despite the most recent incursions, we still believe that such incidents are not the result of any official Costa Rican Government policy. Nevertheless, we have expressed our concern over the fact that certain Costa Rican Government circles are openly supporting these forces. [end recording]

For their part, Costa Rican Assembly members Ricardo Rodriguez, Arnoldo Ferreto, and Albaro Montero, asserted:

[Begin recording] [First unidentified speaker] During this visit, we saw quite a few interesting things. We are concerned that evidence exists indicating that counterrevolutionaries are using Costa Rica as a base. The Costa Rican people do not support this. The Costa Rican people want peace and harmony among nations. It will be very difficult to silence those Costa Ricans who do not want their soil to be used for attacks on a fraternal people like that of Nicaragua.

[Second unidentified speaker] I think that there has been an increase in counter-revolutionary activities during recent weeks, including those of Pastora. This is no coincidence; it means that the U.S. Government is intent not only on harassing and attacking Nicaragua by broadening what it describes as the secret war, but also wishes to involve our country in that affair.

[Third unidentified speaker] We will actively work to make this situation known, and will take all measures necessary to prevent the people of Costa Rica from being made the victims of one of the most abject campaigns of misinformation in the history of our republic. We will oppose this product of a weak press, one that has no respect for any ethical principle. [end recording]

D'ESCOTO SAYS ATLANTIC REGION'S FUEL DESTROYED

PA050421 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Telephone report by Arilo Mejia Alvarez from the Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry -- live or recorded]

[Text] Our foreign minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, disclosed this afternoon at the UN Headquarters in New York that several attacks have been leveled against us by the Somozist counterrevolutionaries. One of the attacks was carried out on 2 October by terrorist groups from Costa Rican territory, who reached the port of Benjamin Zeledon in a speedboat and blew up the tanks suppling fuel to all of Nicaragua's Atlantic region. One of the tanks contained 308,448 gallons of diesel fuel and the other held 61,253 gallons of gasoline. This criminal action by mercenaries financed and directed by the U.S. Government through the CIA has paralyzed economic activities in Zelaya Department, seriously affecting Puerto Cabezas, the mining area, and the Miskito settlements. Following the attack, the terrorist groups returned to their bases in Costa Rica.

Foreign Minister D'Escoto added that a group of mercenaries destroyed two high-tension towers on 27 September. One of the towers was inside Nicaraguan territory, near the border, and the other was some 200 meters from the boundary line, inside Costa Rican territory. The electricity supply was cut off as a result. He also charged that mercenary Somozist counterrevolutionaries entered Nicaragua from Honduras several weeks ago, and that a number of battles have taken place since in Northern Zelaya, Nueva Segovia, and Madriz Departments. The Somozist mercenaries are receiving air support, logistical aid, and intelligence from Honduras with the complicity and participation of the Honduran Army. In addition, the harassment of Nicaraguan positions at the El Espino customs post, in which joint Honduran Army Forces and Somozist mercenaries are participating, has continued. It has been reported here at the Foreign Affairs Ministry that our delegation will issue two communiques tomorrow, Wednesday, at the UN Headquarters in New York to protest the U.S. attacks on Nicaragua.

EPS OFFICER REPORTS ACTIONS IN JINOTEGA

PA041834 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Eleven heroic reservists of Battalion 36-41 of Jinotega were killed in action at El Platano Hill, Jinotega Department, on 29 September. Captain Francisco Leon Picado, commander of the 364th Brigade, disclosed this to reporters yesterday and gave them a detailed account of the latest counterrevolutionary actions in the rural areas of Jinotega.

He reported that the reservists were killed when the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] launched a military offensive in Planes de Vilan to expel task forces led by the counterrevolutionaries known as Cinco Pinos and Wilfredo, who were trying to occupy Asturias, Pantasma and Planes de Vilan.

More than 100 counterrevolutionary beasts died in annihilation operations conducted by the EPS in Jinotega Department between 27 September and 2 October. The counterrevolutionaries were killed in clashes that occureed at El Platano Hill, Las Torres, Planes de Vilan, and (Los Chiles), located in the Jinotega mountains.

Task forces under Mike Lima and El Tigrillo had planned a large-scale attack in an effort to seize Asturias, Planes de Vilan, and Pantasma. For this reason, the EPS began operations yesterday to annihilate the rebels and expel them from the region.

Capt Picado reported that 11 reservists of Jinotega's Battalion 36-41 died heroically in that action. He added that EPS troops began an operation in the Jinotega mountains to eliminate the members of Mike Lima's and El Tigrillo's task forces who are still in the area.

Picado also stated that counterrevolutionaries ambushed a Construction Ministry truck in (Los Chiles), 6 km from Pantasma in Jinotega Department, on Sunday, 2 October. He noted that 3 civilians were killed and 25 Construction Ministry workers kidnapped during the ambush. The counterrevolutionaries destroyed five trucks owned by the ministry. Picado also reported that the ambush was staged by a task force that had been expelled by the armed forces of Planes de Vilan. He also said that another counterrevolutionary group was detected in Tamalaque on Sunday, and that EPS troops are in pursuit of them.

He further disclosed that counterrevolutionaries Wilfredo, and Santiago Mesas, known as Cinco Pinos, were shot by our EPS forces in Jinotega. Mesas was killed in an operation carried out by the EPS in Las Torres on 27 September. Six EPS members were killed and three wounded. Wilfredo was killed in Planes de Vilan in another EPS operation. Our forces recovered one FAL rifle, knapsacks, medicine, and a walkie-talkie from him.

HAVANA REPORTS 61 CONTRAS KILLED IN ACTION

FL041648 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1412 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] More than 60 counterrevolutionaries have been killed in combat with Sandinist soldiers and militia troops in the Nicaraguan Department of Jinotega during the period 27 September - 2 October. Captain Francisco Leon Picado, chief of the Sandinist People's Militia in Jinotega, described an operation against a group of approximately 300 Somozist guardsmen. The fighting started on Monday, 26 September [as heard], and as of last Sunday, 61 counterrevolutionaries had been confirmed as killed in action together with 16 Sandinist soldiers and militia troops.

According to Captain Leon Picado, reports from peasants living in the area indicated that when the Somozists fled the area they took several seriously wounded men with them. Military estimates place the possible number of dead mercenaries at more than 100.

PCDN LEADER VIEWS NEED FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PA010233 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] Managua (ANN) — The formation of a national unity with the democratic and revolutionary parties in order to face the dangers of foreign aggression the country is facing was outlined in Managua by Eli Altamirano, secretary general of the Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCDN).

The leader said: "However, a national unity cannot be formed with persons who in their hearts, in their feelings, and in their actions identify with imperialist actions." He said that national unity for the revolution's defense depends on the concurrence of the different patriotic sectors with the current phase of the process.

The PCDN describes itself as a leftist, opposition organization and not part of any coalition. It maintains good relations with other opposition groups and with church hierarchy. It is not represented in the State Council, but it is present in the Central Organization of Trade Union Action and Unity (CAUS), a labor organization led by the Communist Party.

Altamirano said that his party plans to carry out simultaneous assemblies in different regions of western Nicaragua to "raise the people's consciousness with regard to the defense of sovereignty and the preservation of revolutionary achievements within a democratic framework."

At the assemblies, to be initiated on 29 September, the meaning of the political parties' law, the patriotic military service law, and the electoral law, which is still being prepared, will be explained, as well as details of the electoral process announced for 1985.

RECONSTRUCTION FUND REPORTS ECONOMIC GROWTH

PA302022 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The International Reconstruction Fund has reported that, despite counterrevolutionary aggression and the U.S. financial blockade of Nicaragua, the country will show an economic growth rate of 2 percent this year.

HAVANA QUOTES OFFICIALS ON RECENT EVENTS

Border With Costa Rica Reopens

PA031515 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Legal traffic between Nicaragua and Costa Rica resumed today through the Sapoa border post, located 4 km from Penas Blancas, after officials of the two countries held a meeting to discuss the resumption of customs activities. The Penas Blancas installations were partially destroyed by a counterrevolutionary attack on Wednesday.

Nicaraguan Interior Ministry sources, which supplied this information, added that the traffic to Honduras was going on in other locations until conditions permit the reopening of El Espino, where customs offices and other buildings were seriously damaged by an attack carried out by former Somozist guardsmen.

Other reports disclosed that the Costa Rican Government was resuming a diplomatic campaign against Nicaragua when Monge announced that he will send his foreign minister to the United States next week to insist that the border problems between the two Central American nations be analyzed by the OAS.

Electrical Towers Blown Up

PA031511 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has denounced the blowing up of two electrical towers located 100 meters from the Costa Rican border. This, he explained, affects the peoples of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as well as those of Honduras.

Ortega added that heavy fighting is currently taking place between the Sandinist troops and the counterrevolutionary bands in the area of Hawlover, 25 km from Puerto Cabezas, in the northeastern part of the country.

Effects of Sabotage Noted

PA032208 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Energy Institute Director Emilio Rappaccioli said in Managua that the sabotage action against two electric towers carried out by counterrevolutionaries has primarily affected Honduras.

Rappaccioli explained that these electic towers were used primarily to transport electricity from Costa Rica to Honduras through Nicaraguan territory, in accordance with agreements currently in force among the three countries, and indicated that the two countries most affected are Honduras, which purchased energy, and Costa Rica, which sold it.

Rappaccioli said that the terrorist action will force Nicaragua to consume an additional 1,500 barrels of oil daily.

FDN SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO FRONT LEADER'S CHARGES

PA011406 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) fighting the Marxist regime of Managua described as unfortunate the statement published by [Christian Democratic Solidarity Front leader] Jose Davila Membreno in a local newspaper, and strongly rejected the "slanderous charges and accusations he made against the FDN general staff."

FDN spokesman Oscar Leonardo Montalban said that the unfounded statement published by Davila Membreno belies the devotion he claims toward the unity of all anti-Sandinist groups fighting against the FSLN, and that such a statement coming from him has a negative effect.

Montalban said he had no knowledge of the existence of the so-called Christian Democratic Solidarity Front [FSDC], because of the confusion created among Nicaraguan exiles due to the appearance of so many tiny political groups. He noted that these tiny groups make statements of a sensationalist nature to get publicity.

Montalban maintained that the option of the "third way" based on the political idea of "without Sandinism or Somozism" is nothing new, and is not an original idea of Davila Membreno, but is an idea of all Nicaraguans fighting for their country on the basis of patriotic, not demagogic, positions.

They all speak of unity, the FDN spokesman said, but nobody does anything about it, as certain people heading some important movements interpret the concept of unity in a very personal, selfish manner, implying that this unity can only be achieved through them.

With messianic egos, Montalban added, these gentlemen pretend to represent the good anti-Sandinist opposition, while placing all others in the category of evil.

The FDN spokesman said that Davila Membreno was an honest and courageous man, but that he was apparently being used. Montalban stated that unity cannot be achieved by the proliferation of tiny, easily handled groups and prefabricated acronyms, but that unity must be considered within a rational pluralism of goals and objectives of orgnizations that actually exist.

Unity is the foundation of our future independence, Montalban said. It is very serious to be playing with it, confusing it with other interests.

Davila Membreno, the FDN spokesman continued, said that the presence of Colonel Enrique Bermudez in the political bureau of our organization could mean a return to the Somozist past, but his statement lacks rational foundation and reveals a strange fear born of personal ambitions.

I understand that Col Bermudez was always slighted by Anastasio Somoza Debayle; that, according to the opinion of a good number of well-known politicians, he was never involved in the historical responsibilities of the previous regime.

The hysteria of some leaders and groups over the presence of a small number of former national guardsmen in the FDN has been used so often that it is already worn out.

We understand that the two pilots who after bombing the Sandino Airport crashed against the control tower, dying for the Fatherland, were former national guardsmen at the service of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance].

It is true that Agustin Roman and Sebastian Muller, who carried out the heroic mission, belonged to the National Air Force of the past regime; but today their names occupy a place alongside the heroes and martyrs on the new page of history being written for the freedom of Nicaragua.

However, Davila Membreno, for some emotional motive, falls into the dichotomy of noting that the bad guardsmen are in the FDN and the good ones in the other groups.

I hope, Montalban stressed, that Davila Membreno does not use my views to start a polemic that could only benefit the FSLN and cast doubt on the FDN leadership, whose desire for unity was summarized by Dr Adolfo Calero Portocarrero in Caracas, when he said: Unity whenever they want; we set no conditions.

If, as Mr Davila alludes, the FDN has not answered ARDE's proposal, Montalban concluded, it is because it has no conciliating motive and instead implies a demand for a "purge" of the FDN general staff.

FDN MEMBER CITES RECENT MILITARY VICTORIES

PA050244 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Members of the National Directorate of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, a movement currently involved in the anti-Sandinist struggle, are in Guatemala. Enrique Bermudez, member of the FDN National Directorate, said that there are currently approximately 10,000 men who are active in the movement.

[Begin Bermudez recording] We have approximately 10,000 combatants fighting in the central and northern areas of Nicaragua. We are developing a clandestine internal front, whose actions will be observed and noted not only by the Nicaraguan people, but by the entire world. We can note, among the most important actions that we have carried out, the recent destruction of the Puerto Sandino oil pipeline and the installations where the Sandino-communist stored weapons for the communist guerrillas in El Salvador. These actions would not have been possible without the support of the people. I would like to state that 80 percent of the Nicaraguan people do not support the current Nicaraguan regime.

We have won resounding victories. The problem is that the Sandinist regime controls all information sources in Nicaragua. They present the facts as they deem appropriate, in accordance with their own interests. But we have inflicted more than 4,000 casualties on the Sandinist People's Army during the past 6 months of fighting. When I speak of casualties, I refer only to soldiers who have been killed or wounded. [end recording]

FDN MEMBER DENIES SUPPORT FROM HONDURAN ARMY

PA050332 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0012 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition "Nicaraguan Democratic Force" (FDN) will join the Honduran Army against the common enemy in the event of a generalized conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero said in Tegucigalpa today.

Calero Portocarrero, recently appointed president of the FDN National Directorate and armed forces, denied, however, that his organization had received or now receives "any type of support from the Honduran Government or Army or from any other country."

Calero Portocarrero added that he does not believe Costa Rica is helping the other Anti-Sandinist organization -- Eden Pastora's "Revolutionary Democratic Alliance" (ARDE).

The anti-Sandinist leader pointed out that the arguments in that respect presented by the Managua government "are intended to divert attention from the state of war in Nicaragua to alleged international involvement in the insurrection."

In a news conference held today in this capital, several members of the FDN National Directorate also rejected elections as a solution to the Nicaraguan crisis, and affirming their decision to promote a process of change in Nicaragua "with Arms."

"We do not merely want elections, but an electoral contest as a part of a process ensuring compliance with all the promises made by the Sandinists to the Nicaraguan people and the OAS," Calero Portocarrero added.

To demonstrate the current level of cooperation between the rebels, Chamorro [name as received] referred to an incident in which ARDE commands had offered food and protection to a group of FDN guerrillas, who were lost in the Bluefields sector.

He also denied that the FDN commands were being supplied with arms and other war materiel from El Salvador, stressing the fact that nobody is helping them in this fight, "which only concerns the Nicaraguans."

BRIEFS

COASTAL DEFENSE IMPROVEMENT -- A $1.9 million contract was signed today between the Netherlands and the revolutionary government for coastal defense improvements at the port of Corinto. The plan involves repairs to six walls protecting the port. Work on the project will begin in January 1984. The contract was signed at the offices of the National Ports Enterprise by Peter Harker, representative of the (Volkerstein) Company, and Cesar Delgadillo, National Ports Enterprise director. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Sep 83 PA]

NEW EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE PRESIDENT -- Managua, 21 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega has been elected new president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference. Archbishop of Managua Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo was elected vice president of the organization. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2206 GMT 21 Sep 83 PA]

SWEDISH DONATION -- The Swedish Government, through its Agency for International Development, has donated $250,000 to the Nicaraguan International Reconstruction Fund. The funds will be used to improve rural transportation [Summary] [Managua International Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Sep 83 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA -- The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has appointed Ricardo Zambrano Nicaraguan ambassador to Argentina. He will traval to that country on 27 September to present his credentials. [Summary] [Managua El NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 20 Sep 83 p 1 PA]

RESERVE BATTALION RETURNS -- The infantry reserve battalion 50-12 has returned victoriously to Managua. These heroic youth, who for 7 months faced the Somozist task forces directed and trained by U.S. imperialism, were received by relatives and friends. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Sep 83 PA]

FISHING LOAN -- The IDB has granted a $30-million loan to the Nicaraguan Government for reactivation of the fishing industry. The program will consist of the purchase of 50 ships and spare parts for the fishing fleet construction and repair of ports and enlargement of a shipyard. [Summary] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Sep 83 PA]

INCOME TAX REVENUES -- The Ministry of Finance has reported that of the 675.4 million cordobas in estimated income tax revenue for the month of September, peak month for tax collection, 60 percent, or 470.4 million cordobas, have been collected so far. This is 29 percent more than had been collected by the same day in 1982. [Summary] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Sep 83 PA]

HAVANA NOTES CANCELLATION OF REAGAN'S TRIP

FL041352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has officially cancelled his planned visit to the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand, according to White House spokesman Larry Speakes.

Speakes said that the U.S. President should be present for the upcoming session of Congress. But journalistic sources noted that the unexpected cancellation could be linked to recent anti-U.S. demonstrations in the Philippines.

AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA STRESSES FRIENDSHIP, TIES

PA032346 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] According to Cuban Ambassador to Angola Rodolfo Puentes Ferro, the bonds of Cuban-Angolan friendship will never be broken. They will remain, historically, eternal and indestructible.

During a visit to Namibe, Puentes Ferro stressed that the friendly ties between the two peoples date back to 1965, when a historic meeting between Commander Ernesto "Che" Guevara and Angolan leader Agostinho Neto was held in Brazzaville.

Fuentes Ferro pointed out that since that time, relations between the two countries have been strengthened in the struggle against a common enemy and sealed with the blood shed by both Cubans and Angolans, who fought in the same trenches.

The envoy reiterated Cuba's rejection of the U.S. and South African policy linking Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola.

He stressed that the presence of those internationalist troops in Angola is a matter concerning Cuba and Angola alone.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ENDS VISIT TO INDIA

FL042250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] New Delhi -- Dr Fidel Castro Diaz Balart, executive secretary of Cuba's Atomic Energy Commission, has concluded an official visit to India impressed pleasantly with the development achieved by India in the nuclear field.

Castro Diaz Balart arrived in the port city of Bombay on 25 September leading a delegation of experts fulfilling an invitation extended by the president of India's Atomic Energy Commission, Dr (Rajah Ramagna).

According to members of the Cuban delegation contacted shortly before their departure, the visit gave them the opportunity to see first hand the progress achieved by India in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, radiation protection, nuclear medicine, food radiation, and other industrial and agricultural applications of interest to Cuba.

DELEGATION OFF TO TU CONFERENCE IN HUNGARY

FL041808 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Rene Penalver, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the Agricultural and Forestry Workers Union, is heading the Cuban delegation attending the World Conference of the International Union of agricultural, forestry, and plantation workers trade unions which opened today in Hungary and is slated to close on 7 October.

Prior to his departure, Penalver said the conference will study topics related to the struggle to resolve the problems of taking care of the needs of farm workers and their land, food, and education. He also said that the Cuban delegation would bring to the conference Cuba's 25 years of revolutionary experience. He stated that Cuba would advocate unity among trade union organizations in the struggle against monopolies and transnational companies, and defend the agricultural workers and peasants of Latin America.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOLIDARITY WITH SRV MARKED

FL301553 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam last night hosted a meeting of friendship with the founders of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam to mark the 10th anniversary of this committee.

His Excellency Hoang Luong, SRV ambassador to Cuba, spoke during the course of the meeting, highlighting the work that this committee has carried out ever since the SRV began suffering from U.S. aggression.

Among others, the following Cuban personalities were in attendance: Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo, and Rene Rodrigues, president of the ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples] and president of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam.

Medals of Friendship, which are granted by the Council of State of that sister country, were given to the founders and workers of this solidarity group who have maintained a constant attitude toward the principles of internationalism.

Rene Rodrigues spoke in the name of the Cubans in attendance.

[Begin Rodrigues recording] In the name of our revolution, of our party, and in my own name, I extend warm congratulations to those of you who have received this honorable citation today. You undoubtedly merit it for your work in carrying out such a wonderful, humane, dignified, and revolutionary task.

Long live solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Vietnam. [Crowd cheers "Long Life"]

Long live our commander in chief, Fidel Castro. ["Long Life"]

Long live Ho Chi Min. ["May his memory be reverred"]

Fatherland or death. ["Yes, yes"; applause] [end recording]

GDR ENVOY'S PRESS CONFERENCE MARKS ANNIVERSARY

FL050020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] In the future, as it has in the past, the GDR will stand firmly with the Cuban revolution through any situation, the GDR's ambassador to Cuba, Comrade Heinz Langer, told a press conference today.

He added that the GDR has sufficient reason to be proud of what it has achieved in the struggle for peace and socialism, and in the dynamic and stable development of its republic.

The GDR ambassador to Cuba pointed to some examples of the economic successes in the first 6 months of this year, the most notable of which were industrial goods production, which increased 4.5 percent, while the overall national economy grew by 3.8 percent.

Referring to the current international situation, Comrade Heinz Langer stressed that his party and government firmly support the peace plan of the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

During the press conference, held on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the GDR on 7 October, Ambassador Langer announced that the national ceremony to commemorate the anniversary will be held tomorrow at Cienfuegos' Karl Marx Cement Factory.

EXILE GROUP HEAD SAYS 32 POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED

PA022346 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 28 Sep 83 p 7

[Article by Jose Antonio Franco]

[Text] Thirty-two political prisoners who were serving 30-year sentences in Cuban prisons have been released during the past 2 months, Jorge Roblejo Lorie, president of the "Committee of the Relatives of the 100," revealed yesterday. He noted that their release reflects the good will of Cuban President and Prime Minister [as published] Fidel Castro Ruz.

Roblejo said that negotiations to free the political prisoners between the committee -- acting as mediator -- and the Cuban Government began 1 year and 2 months ago. Roblejo Lorie also stated that the organization which he represents feels certain that in a very short time an additional nine persons will be freed, including poets Angel Cuadras and Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo.

The president of the Committee of "Relatives of the 100" also said that at present there are approximately 300 political prisoners in Cuban jails, and that next year Pope John Paul II will be asked to intervene with Cuban authorities to obtain their release. He added that they have asked the Cuban Government to release the remaining prisoners soon, because most of them are old and run the risk of dying in prison.

In addition, Roblejo Lorie stated that the White House is currently studying his organization's request that visas be granted to an additional 100,000 Cubans so they may join their relatives residing in the United States.

In the interview, conducted at the Mexico City airport, Roblejo said that recently -- on 1 September -- the "Committee of Relatives of the 100" celebrated 19 years of unceasing efforts to obtain the release of political prisoners and the reunification of Cuban families.

Roblejo Lorie made these statements moments after arriving in Mexico City from Miami. During his unofficial visit, scheduled to last several days, he will meet with Jose Barroso Chavez, president of the Red Cross.

BAHAMAS

MINISTERS, LAWYER DENY NBC DRUG ALLEGATIONS

Charge U.S. Conspiracy

FL301458 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] supporters were told last night that the NBC story on drug smuggling by Bahamian authorities are becoming clearer and clearer each day. And more so, our evidence suggests that the story was a conspiracy to destabilize the government. Ed Bethel reports.

[Bethel] Today marks a month to the day (?when) Brian Ross and his NBC crew stood on (Christie Park) and [word indistinct] to the PLP rally on law, order, and discipline.

Last night the PLP held yet another rally at (Christie Park). This time without the presence of NBC and this time challenged all their accusers to step forward and put up or shut up. Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling told the rally that the lid of the concocted NBC story has now been blown off.

[Begin Pindling recording] No evidence about anything, about anybody, from anybody (?decent) has come to light. Twenty-four days later today, still only flickering shadows remain dancing on the wall and prancing in our consciousness. Tonight, the Bahamas and the whole world stand again aghast at American diplomacy, at American justice, at American law enforcement, at American license -- not freedom -- license of the press.

In diplomacy, it has not responded to our diplomatic notes. In justice, they are (?propagating) a system of justice which is peculiar to the English-speaking world; a kind of justice where one is guilty without evidence until you can produce evidence to prove you are innocent; a system of justice where not evidence, but allegation, is made by convicts locked in prison for 10 to 50 years. And that is [words indistinct] of allegations on which honest men must spend the rest of their lives producing evidence to disprove. American law enforcement, where the principal officers of the law themselves break the law, break the law of their own land, break the law of other nations in the international arena, and break the law of your own [word indistinct] country. [end recording]

[Minister Kendal Nottage, whom NBC says FBI agents wanted to arrest in Abscam fashion, gave historical account of his connection and that of Prime Minister Pindling's association with Columbus Trust Company. That bank has since gone into liquidation. Mr Nottage said that when he and the prime minister learned of the alleged money laundering Columbus Trust, they sold their shares in the bank. This was Mr Nottage's account.

[Begin Nottage recording] Prime Minister Pindling and myself made great efforts to sell our shares in Columbus Trust. But at this state (?where) we could not find any real buyers to buy our shares, until we finally were able to prevail upon (Donald Abberley) to agree to purchase our shares in the company at a reduced price of $3 per share. We decided on this course of action because, as minority stockholders with only 5 percent of the shares, we had no control, nor did we have any knowledge of the business operations of Columbus Trust. On the other hand, however, the investigations were causing undue, unnecessary, and embarrassing focus on Prime Minister Pindling and myself as stockholders.

And so, on the 23rd of March 1983, the Central Bank approved the sale of our shares in Columbus Trust to Mr (Donald Abberley). But the sale was never consummated, nor was it completed. Soon thereafter, the Central Bank suspended and later revoked the license of Columbus Trust Company Limited and the company has now gone into voluntary liquidation.

Ladies and gentlemen, I gave you that statement of historical facts because it is time for the public to hear this true facts. I am tired of shadowboxing the people who are trying to stab me in the back in the [word indistinct]. And so all those who have different facts and different information and all those who know why the FBI is trying to kidnap me and all those who know why the people are trying to (?blackmail me) and all those who know that I am a drug smuggler, let them step forward now and give their story. [light applause]

Now, I am giving the facts as I know them to be. And I want all those, all my accusers, to come forward and speak or hereafter hold your peace. [end recording]

The foreign affairs minister, Senator Paul Adderley, just back from Washington and a congressional hearing on the NBC accusation, gave some eye-opening information on the matter, saying that we are dealing with some dangerous people. Mr Adderley contends that federal authorities of the American Government a long time ago wanted to discredit the prime minister and so they concocted the story. Mr Adderley gave two examples of evidence given by two Americans, including a pirate who smuggles drugs (?into) the Bahamas.

[Begin Adderley recording] And 2 years ago, he says this: I was asked if I could help in capturing Vesco. His lawyers 2 years ago went to the offices of federal agencies in Miami, Florida. Two years ago he says it took place. I was asked if I could help in capturing Vesco. My answer was that I was not interested in capturing anyone but agreed to pass on any inforation that may be helpful. This meeting [words indistinct] about 2 years ago. At this meeting I was asked if I could assist in setting up the prime minister of the Bahamas to take a bribe. I said: Don't you think you are getting into an area which involves the State Department? The federal agent said: F the State Department. After that he said: I want the prime minister and will get him. That's what that man says happened 2 years ago.

Alright, this poor lady, Leslie -- (?I forget) what her name is -- she made this statement in Atlanta at 4 pm, at the Standard Federal Savings Building, Atlanta, Georgia, on the 22nd of November 1982. She is giving this testimony in connection with the inquiry in Houston, Texas in connection with the Lone Star investigations on the investigation into Columbus Trust.

Now were there any (stops]. Question, question: Now, were there any comments that were made with respect to the Bahamian Government and Lynden Pindling in specific? Now remember, this is being given in November 1982. Were there any comments that were made with respect to the Bahamian Government and Lynden Pindling in specific? Answer: Yes. She then refers to certain federal agents, one of them was a prosecutor in the Lone Star inquiries, the same man against whom the assassination plot was also supposedly hatched in this room [?for that date). She referred to the names of IRS agents, customs agents, all of whom she said were present at the relevant time the day of that meeting or the next meeting. [Words indistinct] spent a lot of time with them. They were trying to coordinate all of this.

And that was when they leaked the story to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. This is last year now, that's true, there was a story in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL last year. It was attributed to the information (?she had) reported about Columbus Trust, referring to the (?facts on) Mr Nottage and Mr Pindling's interest in Columbus Trust, (?that) which happened last year.

(?Third) question: In your own [words indistinct] you gave on November 16th (?indicated) that Mr (Flank) advised you that he had given that story to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. She says: Right. He said that he had given it to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, I think there was also another newspaper in Nassau that he had given it to. And it came at a timely point, because they had told me that the elections were coming up, which was in fact so. Because we had just had the elections with Pindling being the prime minister of the Bahamas. And they wanted to, what's the word I would use, they wanted to discredit Mr Pindling and the Bahamian Government. They were trying to show that the Bahamian Government is dirty. They were working to show (?their money was from) drug smugglers. That the prime minister was a high man in the operations.

This is what the concocted story of federal agents of the United States were said to be doing by a woman who gave this in testimony and reported in November of 1982. Now someone would have had to go to a whole lot of trouble, to commit a whole lot of crimes, to concoct this whole thing, to put this in our hands in September 1983. [end recording] Senator Paul Adderley at last night's PLP rally at (Christie Park). Radio Bahamas will carry the full text of Senator Adderley's address of his speech on Bahamas Sunday, Sunday at 2 pm.

Lawyer Denies 'Go-Between' Role

FL041533 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 28 Sep 83 p 1

[By Athena Damianos]

[Text] Prominent Nassau lawyer Nigel Bowe today strongly denied claims that he allegedly acted as go-between to ferry cash from Robert Vesco to Prime Minister Pindling and two unnamed Cabinet ministers so that a drug operation could continue unmolested at Norman's Cay.

The allegations made by the FORT LAUDERDALE NEWS and SUN-SENTINEL today are said to be based on a sworn statement by the convicted ringleader of a large drug smuggling network in South Florida, and supposedly supported by what is claimed to be a summary report of a DEA dossier on Mr Bowe. THE TRIBUNE has a copy of the DEA report.

Prime Minister Pindling has also denied all allegations that he was the recipient of any payoffs as first alleged by NBC on September 5.

"They're crazy! They're mad people," Mr Bowe said of the DEA today. And, he told THE TRIBUNE: "I have had no business dealings with Mr Vesco. I have never been involved in drugs. I have represented Mr Lehder (as a lawyer) and I make no apology for it. To hell with the U.S. authorities!"

Vesco's alleged drug operation also purportedly involved admitted Colombian cocaine king Carlos Enrique Lehder-Rivas (alias Joe Lehder), a fugitive from U.S. drug charges who was recently put on the wanted list in Colombia. The DEA dossier claims that for the past six years, Mr Bowe was allegedly used by Lehder "to make pay-offs to the Bahamian Government amounting to approximately $100,000 per month."

Mr Bowe, who has known Sir Lynden for many years, today vehemently denied ferrying any bribe payments or in any way being involved in drug trafficking.

The dossier also states that Mr Bowe "offered to pay Bahamian customs duty on Mary Evelyn (vessel) carrying 12 to 14 cases of garbage bags." Mr Bowe said a company registered in his law office owned a vessel named Mary Evelyn. But, he said, it is not true that he offered to pay Customs duty on the vessel.

The convicted drug smuggler, whose sworn statement led to the congressional inquiry, is identified by federal DEA agents as Edward Paul Hindelang, 42, of Tampa. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Hindelang is an admitted smuggling boss who was caught in the wide-ranging federal investigation dubbed Operation Grouper, which extended to the Bahamas. Hindelang is not mentioned by name in the summary report, but an unidentified DEA agent told the NEWS and SUN-SENTINEL that Hindelang was the source of the bribery allegations. DEA agents also claimed the drug smuggler made the allegations that are supposed to have linked Vexco and the Bahamas Government.

U.S. Rep Larry Smith (D-Hollywood) said that Mr Bowe has become a focal point in the drug investigation by the Task Force on International Narcotics, according to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report today. "Bowe came up. He is of great interest to the committee," PA quoted Mr Smith as saying.

Mr Bowe told THE TRIBUNE today that he has seen and met Vesco, but has never had any business connection with him. "I don't know anything about Vesco," he said.

Mr Bowe said he became Joe Lehder's lawyer in 1980 after a police raid on Norman's Cay in September, 1979, but was changed for another lawyer six months ago. "It's all utter nonsense. They've (U.S. authorities) got to get their facts right," he said.

The DEA dossier describes Mr Bowe as a U.S. citizen with Bahamian nationality. "That's ridiculous. I never applied for U.S. citizenship," Mr Bowe said. "I'm not going to engage in a battle with the U.S. Government if they want to spread false stories about me," Mr Bowe said.

According to the DEA report, Mr Bowe has five aliases: Charles Mckay, Freddie Bowe-Deck, Charles Wenzel Mackay, and F.N. Bowe. [as received]

"I don't have any aliases. Mr Mackay is my law partner and I have no idea who Freddie Bowe-Deck is," Mr Bowe said. F.N. are his initials (Frederick Nigel).

Home Minister Discloses Threats

FL0416021 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 28 Sep 83 p 1

[By Anthony Forbes]

[Excerpts] Home Affairs Minister Clement Maynard disclosed last night that "many" threats were made on his life when he ordered fugitive American financier Robert Vesco deported from the Bahamas in 1981. Minister Maynard told the western regional constituency conference of the ruling Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] that it seemed that he had offended some of Vesco's friends and they put out ridiculous rumours that he was involved in drugs.

"My family and I have had many threats," Mr Maynard said. "People call up my wife sometimes in the night...like 4 am in the morning and tell her: 'I am going to kill your husband. Tell him he is a dead man.'"

"Now that happened," the Minister told his audience at Gambier House. "That happened to us. That happened to me." The Home Affairs and Labour Minister added: "When Mr Vesco was deported from this country, threats were made on my life. Many of them."

"It seemed that I had offended some of his friends and they put out ridiculous rumours that I was involved in drugs," he said. "That hurt me a lot." Mr Maynard said that rumours were common on Bay Street and many people would come up to him or call him and tell him what they had heard. "And it was not only fellows whom I regarded as enemies, but nevertheless, that is not what I came here to talk about tonight," the Minister added.

Minister Maynard also referred to Mr Vesco last Thursday at a PLP rally at the Southern Recreation grounds saying that the FMN [Free National Movement] made the most trouble when he deported the American fugitive. "But I tell you I made up my mind that whoever wanted to kill me, let them kill me," Mr Maynard said at that time. "I am going to do what I consider to be right and there ain't nothing I am scared of."

Continuing his address to delegates at the conference which ends tonight, Minister Maynard noted that the Prime Minister warned five years ago about the danger of being involved in drugs. "He warned us about the invasion of our country by foreign people who were bent on smuggling drugs into the United States," Mr Maynard said. "He warned us that it was dangerous and that lives could be lost and we are seeing the other dangers of that, an extension of that."

"But we didn't pay much attention to those warnings, I think," Mr Maynard said. "Some of us paid attention." He added: "And now I am going to say that a whole lot is going to be done: The Prime Minister has done the right thing by appointing a commission...a Royal Commission, and a lot is going to come out."

JAMAICA

HAVANA CITES WPJ CALL TO REJECT IMF CONDITIONS

FL042335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston -- The Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ] urged the government to resist the new IMF pressure aimed at implementing a devaluation of Jamaica's currency and creating more public sector layoffs. In a communique concerning the economic crisis and carried in the capital's newspapers, the Jamaican Communist Party [as heard] said the government should initiate immediate negotiations with the United States and with financial institutions on its foreign debt, which exceeds $1.6 billion. If the present situation cannot be resolved immediately the least the current administration could do would be to protect the Jamaican people from growing foreign pressure, the communique stated.

BOLIVIA

TEACHERS DEMONSTRATE, HOLD HUNGER STRIKE

PY041602 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 3 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported here today that teachers blocked off streets in five of the nine most important Bolivian cities in an effort to obtain salary increases.

Street blockades were erected in La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro, Potosi, and Sucre tying up traffic and causing pedestrians to complain. At the same time, approximately 1,600 teachers continued their hunger strikes in several cities. The leaders indicated that they will go on a general indefinite strike if their demands are not met.

In the meantime, the government began active negotiations with teachers' leaders, saying that the problem will be resolved in the next few hours because most of their demands have been favorably received.

LECHIN CALLS ON SILES TO ABANDON IMF POLICIES

PY041538 Paris AFP in Spanish 0143 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 3 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Juan Lechin Oquendo, head of the Bolivian Labor Federation, asked President Hernan Siles Zuazo to abandon the government's IMF economic policies. At the conclusion of a meeting with the ministers of the economic sector, Lechin Oquendo warned that the policies imposed by the IMF on the poor countries only serve to make those countries poorer and the transnationals richer. Lechin pointed out that every time the ministers talk about government problems they increase the price of dollars in the parallel market.

Lechin said that the 40 percent salary increase offered by the democratic regime does not meet the workers' needs and that the supply stores at the state mines have only toilet paper available, which is not needed because of the lack of food.

He emphasized that the low production in the mines is due to the lack of spare parts and chemicals which are not being imported due to the shortage of foreign currency in the country.

BRAZIL

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES SHULTZ VISIT

PY041729 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0348 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Brasilia, 4 Oct (EFE) -- The Foreign Affairs Ministry announced today that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will pay a short official visit to Brazil on 25 October. Shultz will arrive in Brasilia on 24 October and will return to the United States a little over 24 hours later.

According to official sources, Shultz will travel to Brazil to submit to the Brazilian Government the conclusions of the five working commissions created by the two governments on the occasion of President Ronald Reagan's visit to Brazil in December 1982.

The bilateral commissions were created to study economic, financial, scientific and technological matters, as well as cooperation in the fields of space, nuclear technology, and military industries.

MORE SUPERMARKETS LOOTED; OWNERS ARMING

PY042119 Paris AFP in Spanish 1400 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 4 Oct (AFP) -- Six supermarkets were looted here today, and 2 women fleeing with various products were shot by the owners of a grocery store that had been attacked 4 times in less than 15 days.

Most of the supermarket owners have decided to heavily arm themselves and to keep guards on roofs and near the cash registers to prevent new attacks because the police can no longer cope with so many attacks.

The lootings usually take place at night, but several of these stores were ransacked at the end of the day by approximately 50 alleged unemployed workers who, in addition to taking foodstuffs and alcoholic beverages, also made off with all the money from the cash registers.

More than 80 incidents have taken place in Sao Paulo during the past 24 hours, and during the month of September alone 83 banks were robbed. In most cases the robbers managed to escape with large amounts of money.

COLOMBIA

PRESIDENT BETANCUR LEAVES FOR U.S., EUROPE

PA041444 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpt] We are reporting from the Military Air Transportation terminal at El Dorado International Airport. President Belisario Betancur left here 15 minutes ago, beginning a 5-day tour that will take him to the United States, Rome, Belgium, and Spain.

M-19 ASKS PRESIDENT BETANCUR FOR PEACE DIALOGUE

PA040509 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2144 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 3 Oct (EFE) -- The M-19 [19 April Movement] Colombian guerrilla organization has distributed an open letter to the Colombian president at the United Nations, asking him to apply in his own country that which he preaches for the Central American situation.

The guerrilla movement is asking Belisario Betancur, "in the presence of the international community represented at the United Nations," to open "a national dialogue which can put an end to the current bloody war."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UN SESSIONS -- Oscar Velez Marulanda has been appointed Colombian ambassador to the UN sessions in New York. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 16 Sep 83 p 3 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO INDONESIA -- The government yesterday appointed Antonio Bayona Ortiz the new ambassador to Indonesia. Bayona Ortiz was the ambassador to Iran, but a decree issued in August created the embassy in Indonesia and eliminated the one in Tehran. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 16 Sep 83 p 1 PA]

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS -- The government approved direct foreign investment operations in the amount of $43,708,817 during the first 6 months of this year. Sixty-nine percent of this total went to the manufacturing sector. In a report on approved requests for direct foreign investment, the National Department of Planning stated that those from the United States amount to $15.3 million, followed in order of quantity by Spain with $7.3 million, Luxembourg with $5.5 million, Mexico with $3 million, France with $2.8 million, the Netherlands with $2.5 million, Venezuela with $2.4 million, Sweden with $1 million, Panama with $839,000, Japan with $730,000, and Switzerland with $634,000. By economic sectors, direct investments in the 6-month period totalled $25.8 million for the manufacturing sector, $6.8 million for the financial sector, and $6.5 million for services and marketing. [Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 10 Sep 83 p 13 PA]

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Bogota, 28 Sep (AFP) -- The Government House has announced that the new ambassadors from Canada, the PRC, and Ecuador presented their credentials to Colombian President Betancur today. They are John Edward Gibson, Tao Dazhao, and Miguel Antonio Vasco, respectively. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 29 Sep 83 PA]

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS -- Bogota -- The government today appointed Vicente Borrero, Julio Londono, Jame Pinzon Lopez, and Roberto Junguito Bommet Colombian ambassadors to Chile, Panama, Canada, and the EEC. [Summary] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 83 PA]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JACOBO MAJLUTA RESIGNS AS PRD PRESIDENT

FL291550 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Summary] The National Executive Committee of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, has agreed on a series of measures aimed at achieving a reconciliation with the administration of President Salvador Jorge Blanco.

One of these measures was the resignation of Jacobo Majluta as president of the PRD. He was replaced by Dr Jose Rafael Molina Urena, whose political position remains unknown. It also approved the mayor of Santo Domingo, Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, as secretary general of the PRD, although he had rendered his resignation from that post.

Senate President Jacobo Majluta said the agreement reached by the various PRD groups should improve relations between the party and the administration and that he was confident that respect among party leaders would be reestablished.